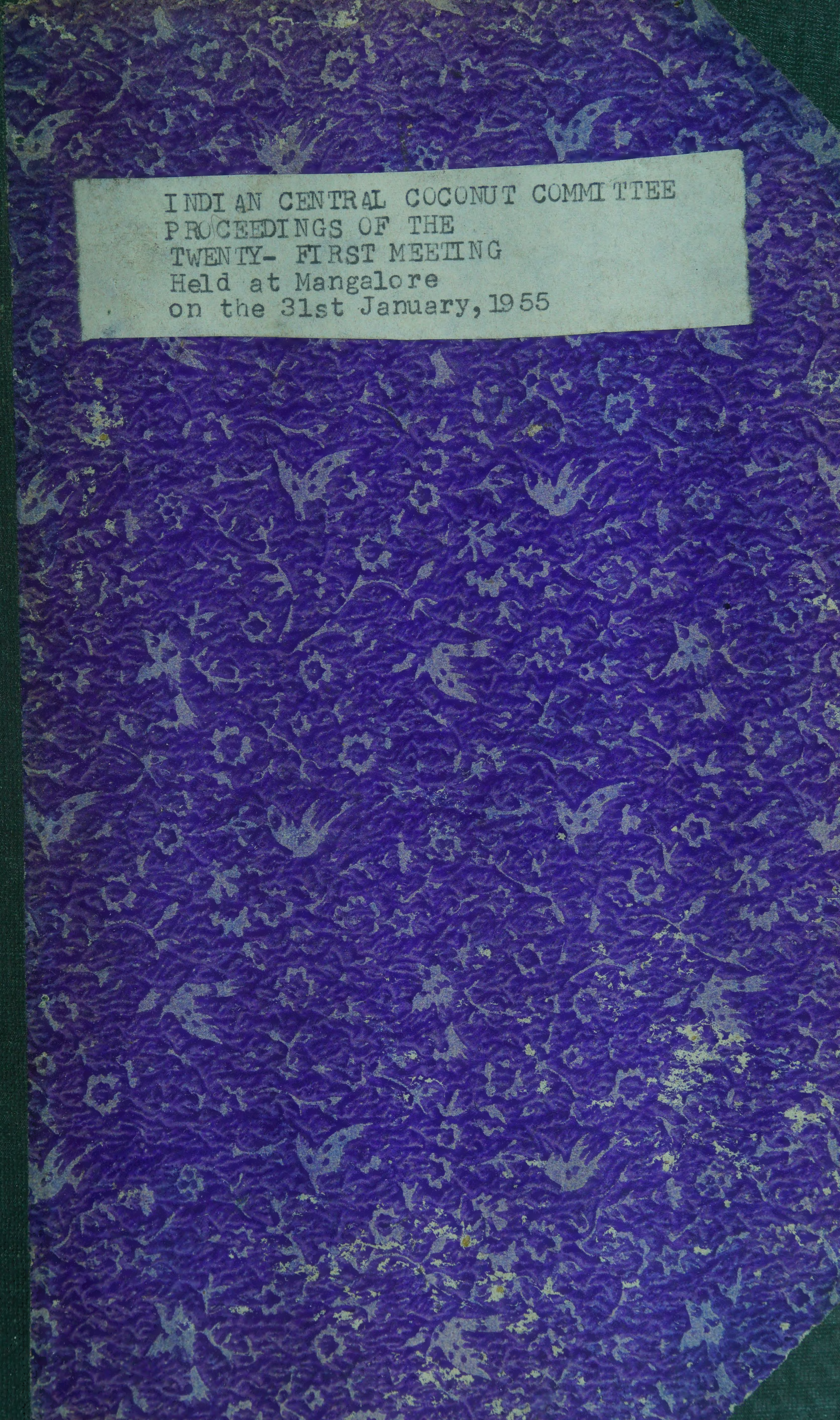

INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE
TWENTY- FIRST MEETING
Held at Mangalore
on the 31st January, 1955

53/13

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OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST MEETING
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INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

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Group Photo taken on the occasion of the 21st Meeting of the Indian Central Coconut Committee held at Mangalore on 31—1—1955. Sitting from left to right: Shri C. R. Iyyunni, M. P., Shri A. R. Sulaiman Sait, Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair, M. P., (Vice-President), Shri P. A. Gopalakrishnan I. C. S. (President), Shri M. K. Appajappa, Shri K. P. Amrithanatha Iyer and Shri P. B. Kurup. Standing (first row) Shri C. R. Seshadri, Shri V. J. Joseph, Shri V. Venkatappa, Shri K. Gopalan (Secretary), Shri K. G. S. Bhandari, Dr. R. L. Nagpal, Shri Kamal Krishna Das, M. P. and Shri D. N. Mukerji. Standing (2nd row); Shri C. Thomas, Shri V. P. Ananthanarayanan, Shri C. H. Lingadevaru, Mr. C. E. Bingham, Shri K. Sanjeeva Shetty and Shri C. M. John.

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Proceedings of the 21st meeting of the Indian Central Coconut Committee held at the Government Arts College, Mangalore on Monday, the 31st January, 1955.

The following were present:-

---

1. Sri P. A. Gopalakrishnan (President)
2. ,, K. P. Madhavan Nair (Vice President)
3. ,, C. Thomas
4. ,, M. K. Appajappa
5. ,, C. R. Seshadri
6. ,, P. B. Kurup
7. ,, A. R. Sulaiman Sait
8. ,, V. J. Joseph
9. ,, K. P. Amrithanatha Iyer
10. ,, K. Kamal Krishna Das
11. ,, D. N. Mukherji
12. Mr. C. E. Bingham
13. Sri K. G. S. Bhandari
14. ,, C. R. Iyyunni
15. ,, V. Venkatappa
16. ,, C. H. Lingadevaru
17. ,, S. N. Dwivedi
18. ,, K. Gopalan (Secretary)

Visitors:-

1) Dr. R. L. Nagpal, Horticulturist to the Government of Bombay.

2) Sri V. P. Ananthanarayanan of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India.

3) Sri K. Sanjiva Shetty, District Agricultural Officer, Mangalore.

4) Sri C. M. John, Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod.

The following members had expressed their inability to attend the meeting:-

1. Sri A. Satyanarayana Raju.
2. Dr. M. B. Ghatge, Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.
3. Sri V. V. Joseph.

4. Sri C. Jaganatha Rao.
5. Sri P. T. John.
6. Dr. S. B. Singh, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.

Addressing the meeting, Shri P. A. Gopalakrishnan, I. C. S., the President of the Committee, spoke as follows:-

Gentlemen,

This is the 21st meeting of the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the first time that I have the opportunity of being associated with it. It is with great pleasure that I have joined this body to contribute what I can towards the attainment of the objectives before us.

Before, however, we proceed to the business of the day, I would like to refer to the late lamented Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai in whose passing away last October not only has this Committee lost his valuable guidance but the country has lost a great patriot and administrator. His crowning glory as a Minister was the solution of the food problem of India. You will, no doubt, like to place on record this Committee's sense of profound loss at his passing away and authorise the Secretary of the Committee to convey to the bereaved family your heartfelt condolences. Let us stand in silence for a minute to express our feelings for him.

I do not wish to say anything on the agenda as such but during the short time that I have studied the coconut problems I have been impressed by its tremendous importance. We are producing 330 crores of coconuts annually, valued at approximately Rs. 50 crores, but our production amounts only to three-fourths of our requirements. Our urgent problem is to become self-sufficient in coconuts. I understand that the Committee has already formulated its Second Five - Year Plan and forwarded it for the consideration of the Central Government. I hope that the Committee had self-sufficiency for its objective in framing this plan. If it was not so, I would earnestly suggest that the plan should be suitably expanded to realise at least self-sufficiency because I believe that our country has enough resources not only to become self-sufficient in coconuts but an exporter of coconut products.

The Committee is handicapped in its functions owing to various factors. Coconut Research is still in its infancy and we have only touched the fringe of the problems awaiting solution. The cultivation of coconuts which is largely carried on in primitive fashion has to be put on a scientific basis. Production has to be increased and vigilant measures are required to eradicate coconut diseases. All this work involves large sums of money but the Committee's income is unfortunately limited. Under the Indian Coconut Committee Act, as it stands, there is no scope for increasing the income of the Committee. It is, therefore, necessary that the Act should be amended to enlarge the resources of the Committee or the Central Government should come forward with a liberal grant to the Committee to enable it to function effectively.

We are meeting this time under the shadow of falling prices of copra and coconut oil. Whatever this Committee might do to increase the production of coconuts, we cannot make much progress unless there are proper facilities for marketing and there is a proper price policy which ensures a fair price to the producer of coconuts. The deliberations of this Committee should keep these important objectives in mind so that its attempt to increase production is not vitiated by difficulties of marketing and obtaining fair prices for coconut products.

The Committee at its last meeting had debated the proposal of the Travancore–Cochin Government to introduce legislation to restrict the possession and ownership of land. The views expressed by the members of the Committee have been forwarded to the Government of India. I can only state that in a matter of this kind divergent points of view have to be reconciled by a policy of give and take, keeping in view all the while the twin objects of stepping up the production of coconuts in the country and providing full employment to as large a number of people as possible.

I do not propose to say anything more and shall proceed to the business on the agenda.

Subject No. 1 – Confirmation of the minutes of the 20th meeting.

The minutes of the 20th meeting were confirmed.

Subject No. 2 – Election of the Vice-President of the Committee for the year 1955–56.

Shri A. R. Sulaiman Sait proposed and Shri C. Thomas seconded that Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair be re-elected as Vice-President of the Committee. As no other name was proposed, Shri Madhavan Nair was declared unanimously re-elected as Vice-President of the Committee for 1955-56.

Subject No. 3 - Appointment of Sub-Committees for the year 1955-56.

The Sub-Committees were constituted with the following members:-

Finance Sub-Committee

1. Vice-President (Chairman - *ex officio*)
2. President (Member - *ex officio*)
3. Sri Kamal Krishna Das
4. ,, A. R. Sulaiman Sait
5. ,, A. Appu
6. ,, C. Thomas
7. ,, P. B. Kurup
8. ,, V. J. Joseph
9. ,, K. G. S. Bhandari
10. ,, C. R. Lingadevaru

Agricultural Research Sub-Committee

1. President (Chairman)
2. Vice-President
3. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.

4. Oilseeds Specialist, Coimbatore.
5. Sri V. V. Joseph
6. ,, M. K. Appajappa
7. Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin.
8. Sri Venkatappa
9. ,, C. R. Iyyunni
10. ,, D. N. Mukherji
11. ,, B. M. Peter
12. ,, A. Appu
13. ,, K. G. S. Bhandari
14. ,, K. P. Amrithanatha Iyer
15. ,, Surendranath Dwivedy

Scientific Appointments Sub-Committee.

1. President (Chairman)
2. Vice-President
3. Shri P. B. Kurup
4. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.

Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee.

1. President (Chairman)
2. Vice-President
3. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.
4. Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.
5. Oilseeds Specialist, Coimbatore
6. Sri M. K. Appajappa
7. ,, A. Appu
8. Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin.
9. Sri V. V. Joseph
10. ,, V. J. Joseph
11. ,, Jagannath Misra
12. ,, S. K. Kallapur
13. Mr. C. E. Bingham
14. Sri A. R. Sulaiman Sait
15. ,, B. M. Peter
16. ,, C. R. Iyyunni
17. ,, P. T. John

Technological Sub-Committee.

1. President (Chairman)

2. Vice-President
3. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.
4. Oilseeds Specialist, Coimbatore.
5. Sri V. V. Joseph
6. ,, M. K. Appajappa
7. Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin.
8. Sri P. T. John
9. ,, P. B. Kurup
10. Mr. C. E. Bingham
11. Sri Thariyathu Kunjithomman
12. ,, S. K. Kallapur
13. ,, K. P. Amrithanatha Iyer
14. ,, C. R. Iyyunni
15. ,, S. N. Dwivedi

As the Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India and the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India are often unable to attend the Committee's meeting on account of other per-occupations, the Committee decided that the Government of India should be requested to amend their notifications regarding the appointments of the above two officers to the Committee, so that they or their nominees could attend the meeting of the Committee and the Sub-Committees.

Subject No. 4 – Action taken on the decisions of the 20th meeting of the Indian Central Coconut Committee regarding subjects included within the purview of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.

The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendation that the action taken on the decisions of the 20th meeting of the Indian Central Coconut Committee regarding subjects included within the purview of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee be recorded, was accepted by the Committee.

Subject No. 5 – Scheme for the survey of waste lands suitable for coconut cultivation in Bombay state.

The Committee endorsed the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendation that the scheme be approved, but that in view of the Committee's present financial difficulties, the expenditure be shared equally between the Government of India and the Bombay Government and the Government of India be requested to provide the necessary funds immediately from out of the funds of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Subject No. 6 – Scheme for the establishment of a Coconut Nursery in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.

After considering the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendations (1) that the scheme be approved and the Committee pay its share of expenditure up to the 31st March 1956 only, the nursery being continued thereafter under the Nursery Scheme included in the Second Five-year Plan, (2) that the Committee claim 40% of the receipts from the sale of seedlings effected in 1956, and (3) the Madras Government be called upon to bear the entire expenditure on the digging of a well, being an item of capital expenditure, the Committee decided that the Madras Government should be requested to get the scheme revised in the light of the comments of the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, who had visited the Laccadives recently, namely (1) that the production target fixed in the scheme was rather high in view of the lack of new area for planting and that a target of about 1500 to 2000 seedlings would be sufficient for the present, (2) that a proportion of the seedlings may be raised with large to medium sized seednuts of the West Coast tall variety obtained from the Malabar and South Kanara Districts of the mainland and (3) the seedlings be distributed free of cost or at a nominal cost of one or two annas per seedling since the islanders who are not in the habit of buying seedlings raise the required number of seedlings from nuts harvested from their own gardens without incurring any expenditure for this purpose.

Subject No. 7 - Final report on the coconut nursery scheme at Marudur in Tiruchirappally District (Madras State).

The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendation that the final report on the scheme be approved was adopted by the Committee.

Subject No. 8 - Crop competition for coconut in Travancore - Cochin State - organisation in 1955 - 56.

The Committee approved of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendations (1) that the proposals to conduct the Coconut Crop Competition in 15 unit areas covered by the Community Projects and National Extension Service blocks as stated by Mr. C. Thomas be approved; (2) that the existing competition rules be adapted for the purpose with the modification that the award of prizes be restricted to those who produce more than 4000 nuts per acre and (3) that the competition be run for a period of 12 months from 1st April, 1955.

Subject No. 9 – Shooting of a film on coconut-ratification of President's sanction for including necessary provision in the revised budget estimates for 1954-55.

The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendations were that the sanction accorded by the President for including a provision of Rs. 20,000 in the revised budget estimates of the Committee for 1954-55 for shooting a film on coconut cultivation be ratified, and that the modified script of the film and the commentary prepared by Mr. Malcolm Orchard be approved with the following modifications (1) that there was no need to have the commentary in Hindi but that the commentary be prepared in as many regional languages of the coconut growing areas as possible, (2) that in the case of manuring, ash should be mixed up with muriate of potash, (3) that the process of planting of seedlings on raised beds in low-lying lands and filling up the interspaces be also depicted and (4) that the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India, be requested to meet the expenditure incurred in India in the production of the film. They were endorsed by the Committee with the modification that the commentary on the film need be prepared in English, Malayalam, Kannada and Tamil only.

Subject No. 10 - Preparation of a Handbook of Indian Agriculture by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research - permission for the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod to prepare a note for it and to accept an honorarium of Rs. 1,250/-.

The Committee approved of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendations (1) that Shri C. M. John, Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, might be permitted to prepare a note on "Field and Plantation Crops" for inclusion in the Handbook on 'Indian Agriculture' proposed to be published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, (2) that he be permitted to receive an honorarium of Rs. 1,250/- for the work and (3) that he be allowed to correspond with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research direct on the subject.

Subject No. 11- Scheme for spraying coconut trees in 7 Taluks of Travancore-Cochin State in which the trees are lightly affected by the leaf disease - reduction of spraying charges.

The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendations that the sanction accorded by the President of the Committee for reducing the spraying charges from 2 annas to 1 anna per spraying in respect of the above scheme be ratified, that the net expenditure be shared by the Committee and the State Government equally and that the reduction be given retrospective effect from 15—10—1954, were accepted by the Committee.

Subject No. 12- Scheme for the organisation of demonstration plots on coconut growers' lands in Assam State.

The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendation that in view of the present financial position of the Committee, the State Government be informed that it was unable to deviate from its earlier decision in the matter was adopted by the Committee.

Subject No. 13 - Periodical achievement audit of the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam.

After considering the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendations that an *ad hoc* Sub-Committee be set up for the purpose by the full Committee on the recommendation of the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod and that the report of the *ad hoc* Sub-Committee be placed for the Committee's consideration at its next meeting, the Committee decided to set up an *ad hoc* Sub-Committee for each of the Central Coconut Research Stations at Kasaragod and Kayangulam composed of the following:–

1. For Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod.

a) The Head of the Chemistry Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

b) Oilseeds Specialist, Coimbatore.

c) Agronomist and Professor of Agriculture, Coimbatore.

d) Shri Amrithanatha Iyer and

e) Shri B. M. Peter.

2. For Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam.

a) The Head of the Division of Mycology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

b) Entomologist, Coimbatore.

c) Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore.

d) Shri Amrithanatha Iyer and

e) Shri B. M. Peter.

They also decided that the two Sub-Committees should, besides assessing the work already done in the two Research Stations, recommend items of extension work useful to the growers which can be applied straight away in coconut growers' gardens besides indicating ways and means of treating the trees for barren nuts. They alse decided that the reports of the *Ad hoc* Sub–Committees should be placed for the Committee's consideration at the next meeting.

The Committee also recommended that the views of the Director and Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam in respect of all the research schemes should be taken by the Committee's office before they are put up for consideration of the Committee, and that the concerned officers of the Agriculture Departments of the State Governments should be requested to consult the Director and Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam before they prepare schemes for the consideration of the Committee.

Subject No. 48- Scheme for the establishment of a Regional Coconut Research Station in Tanjore District, Madras State.

The Committee endorsed the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendation that the scheme be approved up to the beginning of the Second Five–Year Plan, the recurring expenditure and receipts for 1955-56 being shared by the Committee and the State Government in the usual proportions, the Regional Research Station Scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan being implemented thereafter. They also accepted the Sub–Committee's recommendation that with regard to the area of the Station, the opinion of the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, should be obtained.

Subject No. 49 - Scheme for the organisation of demonstration plots on coconut growers' lands in representative areas in Mysore State.

The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendation that it was not possible for the Committee to deviate from its usual procedure with regard to the sharing of expenditure was agreed to by the Committee.

Subject No. 50 - Progress Report of the work of the Coconut Propaganda Officer, Travancore-Cochin State for the half year ending the 31st December, 1954.

The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendation that the Progress Report be approved and the Coconut Propaganda Officer asked to pay more attention to propaganda work was adopted by the Committee.

Subject No. 51 – Co-operative Spraying Scheme, Travancore-Cochin State-Progress Report for the period ending 31–5–1954.

The Committee endorsed the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's recommendation that the progress report be approved, the spraying charges be reduced to one anna per tree per spraying with immediate effect and the extra expenditure involved be shared equally between the Committee and the Travancore-Cochin Government.

Subject No. 13 – Action taken on the decisions of the 20th meeting of the Indian Central Coconut Committee regarding subjects included within the purview of the Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee.

The Committee approved the Marketing & Economics Sub-Committee's recommendation that the note be recorded.

Subject No. 14 – Levy of cess on edible copra - *ad hoc* Sub-Committee's recommendations.

The Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee's decision that the recommendations of the *Ad hoc* Sub-Committee be circulated to the Chambers of Commerce of the concerned coconut-growing States for their views and that at the same time the legal aspects of the question be got examined by the Law Ministry of the Government of India and then placed for the consideration of the Finance Sub-Committee for their decision in the matter was considered by the Committee who decided as follows:-

> " The recommendations of the *Ad hoc* Sub-Committee be circulated to the concerned trade organisations of the coconut growing States for their views and that at the same time the legal aspects of the question be got examined by the Law Ministry of the Government of India and the same be placed before the Finance Sub-Committee for taking final decision in the matter without reference to the Committee."

Subject No. 15 - - Imports of coconuts, copra and coconut oil into India - quantities to be imported in the second half of 1955.

The Committee endorsed the Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee's decision that the data collected by the Secretariat of the Committee be analysed further and that a definite recommendation on the subject made to the next meeting of the Committee taking into account the rising standard of life of the people, the price of the local produce in relation to the quantity of coconut and coconut products imported into the country, the import policy of the Government of India, etc.

Subject No. 52 – Pilot scheme for the correct estimation of the area and yield statistics of coconut in Madras State.

The Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee's decision that the revised scheme submitted by the Madras Government be approved, subject to the condition that the technical details be finalised in consultation with the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research was adopted by the Committee.

Subject No. 53 – Pilot scheme for the correct estimation of the area and yield statistics of coconut in Mysore State.

The Committee accepted the Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee's recommendation that the proposal of the Director of Agriculture, Mysore to appoint a Statistical Assistant and Computor, and to grant a higher start to the Statistical Assistant be agreed to and that the Committee meet 50% of the expenditure, the other half being met by the Government of Mysore.

Subject No. 16 – Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod – question of successor to present Director – consideration of –

The Committee considered the Scientific Appointments Sub-Committee's comments that having considered the D. O. reply of the Government of India under reference and recollected the circumstances under which the Committee had previously recommended three years' extension of services to Shri C. M. John, Director Central Coconut Research Station Kasaragod, up to the 7th June 1956 and having regard to the fact that he has recently started many schemes and that the Second Five-Year Plan also was about to commence it (the Sub-Committee) considered it undesirable to change him at this juncture and therefore, recommended that the Government of India be requested to re-consider the decision and agree to the grant of extension of service to Shri C. M. John up to the 7th June, 1956 and approved of them.

Subject No. 17 – Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod – filling up of the post of Artist Photographer.

The Scientific Appointments Sub-Committee's recommendations that Shri V. P. Pachukutty, Artist Photographer of the Committee's office be shown against the permanent vacancy at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, but allowed to continue in the post in the Committee's office at Ernakulam, that Shri K. Kochukrishnan Achary, Vilayavalil Tharayil House, Prayar North, Ochira, be appointed to the temporary post in the Committee's office, but posted to officiate as Artist Photographer at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, and that in case he does not accept the offer, it be offered to Shri C. Balakrishnan Nambiar, Drawing Master, Municipal High School, Ootacamund, were endorsed by the Committee.

Subject No. 18 - Action taken on the decisions of the 20th meeting of the Indian Central Coconut Committee regarding subjects included within the purview of the Finance Sub-Committee.

The Committee approved of the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the action taken on the decisions of the 20th meeting of the Committee regarding the subjects coming within the purview of the Finance Sub-Committee be recorded.

Subject No. 19 – Gradual introduction of Hindi in the work of the offices of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices.

The Committee endorsed the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that Hindi might be introduced gradually in the work of the offices of the Committee and that the following action might be taken in furtherance of the objective:–

(1) A science graduate with proficiency in Hindi might be appointed on a permanent basis at each of the two Central Coconut Research Stations and in the office of the Committee, the posts carrying the pay scale of Rs. 80–5–120–8–200–10/2–220.

(2) A part-time Instructor in Hindi might be appointed for periods of 3 months at a time at each

of the two Central Coconut Research Stations and the office of the Committee for conducting Hindi classes provided there are six or more persons available to attend them;

(3) that the expenditure involved in the appointment of the additional staff be met by the Ministry of Education of the Government of India, and

(4) the annual progress report of the two Central Coconut Research Stations and the Annual Report of the Committee might be arranged to be translated into Hindi and published through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Subject No. 20 - Amendment to the Indian Central Coconut Committee Provident Fund Rules.

The Committee adopted the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendations that the following amendments be made to the Indian Central Coconut Committee Provident Fund Rules:-

1. The existing Rule 5 (1) (b) be deleted and Rule 5 (1) (c) re-numbered as 5 (1) (b).

2. The word "five" in Rule 18 (1) (b) be substituted by the word "three".

3. Rule 20 (3) be deleted and Rule 20 (4) re-numbered as Rule 20 (3).

4. The existing Rule 13 (c) be amended to read as follows:-

"An advance shall not except for special reasons be granted until after the final re-payment of all previous advances together with interest thereon".

The Committee also accepted the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that items 5 and 6 of the existing delegation of powers be amended as shown below:-

Item No.	Nature of powers amended.	Authority to which power is delegated
5.	Power to sanction an advance to Secretary before the repayment of amount already advanced provided the amount sanctioned and advance outstanding do not exceed the amount of subscription and interest thereon standing to the credit of the Subscriber in the Fund.	*President.*
6.	Power to sanction an advance to all servants of the Committee except Secretary before the re-payment of amount already advanced provided the advance sanctioned and the advance outstanding do not exceed the amount of subscription and interest thereon standing to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund.	*Vice-President.*

Subject No. 21 - General conditions applicable to grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee - amendment to.

The Committee approved of the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that item No. 11 of the "General Conditions Applicable to grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee" be deleted.

Subject No. 22 - Improvements to the copra kiln constructed at Badagara-ratification of the President's sanction for expenditure involved and sanction for supplementry expenditure.

After considering the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendations that the sanction accorded by the President to incur an expenditure of Rs. 5000/- for effecting improvements to the copra kiln constructed at the Badagara Branch of the Malabar District Co-operative Produce Sale Society be ratified, that a supplementary grant of Rs. 5000/- be sanctioned under the head 'III (1)- Marketing Schemes - Installation of copra drying kiln' in the Revised Budget Estimates of the Committee for 1954-55 and that in no case should any further amount be spent on the kiln, the Committee decided that incurring of further expenditure on the kiln be postponed until the results of the working of the Dryer recently set up at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod are known and that the Secretary be authorised to send immediately a telegram to the Malabar District Co-operative Produce Sale Society asking them to stop further repairs to the kiln.

Subject No. 23 - Payment of T. A. to Shri K. N. Govinda Pillai, Executive Engineer, Quilon, Travancore-Cochin State, for attending the 6th meeting of the Committee held in Bombay - President's sanction to pay at State Government's rate - ratification of.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the sanction accorded by the President, Indian Central Coconut Committee for payment of the balance of Rs. 158-8-0 due to the Travancore-Cochin Government on account of T. A. due to Shri K. N. Govinda Pillai, Executive Engineer, be ratified, was accepted by the Committee.

Subject No. 24 - Office of the Indian Central Coconut Committee - proposals for appointing additional staff.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that 2 posts of clerk and 2 posts of peon be sanctioned for the office of the Committee for a period of 5 years for the present, the former in the scale of Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 and the latter in the scale of Rs. 30-½-35 was approved by the Committee.

Subject No. 25 - Temporary post of clerk in the Committee's Office - continuance of.

The Committee endorsed the finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the post of temporary clerk in the Committee's office be extended for a further period of 2 years from 11-7-1955.

Subject No. 26 - Delegation of powers to the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, and Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, for grant of advances of travelling allowance.

The Committee adopted the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the existing powers of the Secretary under item No. 11 of the schedule of powers be amended to read as follows:-

> "Up to a maximum of Rs. 200/- in any individual case to the staff of the Committee's office and to the Director and the Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam respectively."

They also accepted the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that a new item as shown below be added as item No. 14 under the schedule of powers delegated to the Director and the Joint Director.

Sl. No.	Power delegated.	Director, C. C. R. S., Kasaragod.	Joint Director, C. C. R. S., Kayangulam.	Limitations and restrictions, if any
14.	To grant advances of Travelling Allowance.	UptoRs.200/- in any individual case in respect of the officers&staff of the C. C. R. S. Kasaragod, excepting himself.	UptoRs.200/- in any individual case in respect of officers and staff of the C. C. R. S., Kayangulam excepting himself.	President's sanction required in all cases exceeding Rs. 200/-

Subject No. 27 - Fixation of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act by the Central

Government for labourers employed in farms under the control of Commodity Committees.

The Committee accepted the Finance Sub-Committee's proposal that while agreeing to the proposal of the Central Government to fix the minimum wages for labourers employed at the Committee's Central Coconut Research Stations they recommended that in the case of the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam the minimum wages may be fixed so as to be in conformity with those in force in the Madras and Travancore-Cochin Government Agricultural Research Stations respectively.

Subject No. 28 - Classification of and grant of leave and holidays with wages to the labourers at the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that in regard to classification of labourers, fixation of their strength and grant of holidays and leave with wages in the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam, the practices in force in the Agricultural Research Stations under the Madras and Travancore-Cochin Governments respectively be followed as approved by the Committee.

Subject No. 29 - Residential quarters at the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam - refixation of rent by the Central Public Works Department.

The Committee approved of the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the re-valuation and re-fixation of rent of the residential buildings at the two Central Coconut Research Stations be done by a special Sub-Committee if permissible under the rules, with the modification that the Special Sub-Committee be appointed by the President.

Subject No. 30 - Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod - extension of the period of deputation of Shri E. J. Verghese, Analytical Chemist.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the action taken to get the services of Shri E. J. Verghese Analytical Chemist, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, extended by a year from the 21st August, 1954 be ratified was endorsed by the Committee.

Subject No. - 31 - Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod - Extension of the period of deputation of Shri S. R. Gangolly, Cyto – Anatomist.

The Committee adopted the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the action taken to get the term of deputation to the Committee of Shri S. R. Gangolly extended by one year from the 7th August, 1954 be ratified.

Subject No. 32 - Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod - Extension of the period of deputation of Shri M. M. Krishna Marar, Agronomist.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the action taken to get the services of Shri M. M. Krishna Marar, Agronomist, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, extended by a year from the 24th October, 1954, be ratified was accepted by the Committee.

jSubect No. 33 - Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam-permission to Shri H. Sankarasubramony to register himself as a candidate for the Ph. D. degree of the Travancore University and to Dr. K. M. Pandalai for supervising his work for thesis.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that Shri H. Sankarasubramony be permitted to register himself for the Ph. D. degree of the Travancore-University and allowed to utilise the data collected by him in the course of his work for submission of his thesis and that Dr. Pandalai be allowed to be the candidate's supervising teacher, was approved by the Committee.

Subject No. 34 - Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam - Representation of Shri G. P. Nigli, Laboratory Attender-exemption from the minimum general educational qualification.

The Committee accepted the Finance Sub-Committee's decision that it could not see its way to recommend the grant of exemption Shri G. P. Nigli had applied for.

Subject No. 35 - Regional Coconut Research Stations Scheme, Travancore-Cochin - revised estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the revised estimates for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 be approved was endorsed by the Committee.

Subject No. 36 - Regional Coconut Research Stations Scheme, Travancore-Cochin - Grant in-aid statements and audit certificates for the period from the date of appointment of staff to the date of regular functioning of the stations and for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

The Committee adopted the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the grant-in-aid statements and audit certificates of the scheme for the period from the date of appointment of the staff to the date of regular functioning of the stations and for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 be accepted.

Subject No. 37 - Scheme for the expansion of coconut nursery work in Travancore-Cochin State - revised budget estimates for 1954-55 and budget estimates for 1955-56.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the revised estimates for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 be approved subject to the condition that in respect of the expenditure after the 4th January, 1956 the Committee would meet 33 1/3 per cent of it, if the scheme was extended, was accepted by the Committee.

The Committee also approved the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the Committee agree to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure on the seednuts purchased in the last year of the current scheme.

Subject No. 38 - Coconut Nursery Scheme, Irinjalakuda-revised budget estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56.

The Committee endorsed the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the revised estimates for 1954-55 and 1955–56 be approved and that the Committee agree to meet the increased net expenditure of Rs. 1,767 and Rs. 1,397/- for the two years.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the Committee meet an extra estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,500/- per annum during the last two years of the scheme and that the State Government be requested to see that the target is reached in future years was also agreed to by the Committee.

Subject No. 39 - Comprehensive Coconut Nursery Scheme, Madras State - sharing of expenditure on Pattambi nursery for the period from 1—4—1954 to 30—9—1954.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that in the circumstances now stated by the Madras Government the Committee agree to meet its share (33 1/3%) of the expenditure on the Pattambi nursery included in the revised estimates for 1954-55 was approved by the Committee.

Subject No. 40 - Coconut Nursery Scheme at Hebbal, Mysore State - revised estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56.

The Committee endorsed the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the revised estimates for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 be approved subject to the condition that the net expenditure to the Committee for the 5-year period of the scheme does not exceed the amount of Rs. 18,284 sanctioned by the Government of India.

Subject No. 41 - Coconut Nursery Scheme, Nandgaon (Bombay State) – revised estimates for 1955–56.

The Finance Sub–Committee's recommendation that the revised estimates for 1955-56 be approved and the Committee agree to meet 50% of the cost of procurement of seednuts during 1955-56 subject to the condition that the State Government agree to pay the Committee 40% of the proceeds from the sale of seedlings in 1956–57 was approved by the Committee.

Subject No. 42 - Coconut nursery scheme in West Bengal - final estimates for 1954–55 and revised estimates for 1955-56.

The Committee agreed to the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the estimates be approved subject to the condition that pending receipt of the State Government's proposal regarding payment of compensatory allowance to the menial staff and its approval by the President, no compensatory allowance should be paid to the staff.

Subject . No .43 - Coconut Nursery Scheme in northern part of West Bengal - Revised Estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the revised estimates for the year 1954–55 and 1955-56 be approved was adopted by the Committee.

Subject No. 44 - Appointment of Coconut Propaganda Officer and staff in Travancore-Cochin- revised estimates for 1954-55 and 1955–56.

The Committee endorsed the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the revised estimates for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 be approved.

Subject No. 45 - Coconut Development Scheme, West Bengal – revised estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the revised estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 be approved was agreed to by the Committee.

Subject No .46 - Recommendations of other Sub-Committees having financial implications.

The Committee considered the Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the financial commitments noted below arising out of the recommendations of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee and Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee be approved.

Agricultural Research Sub-Committee Subjects:

Item No. of I. C. Coc. C. Agenda.	Details of expenditure.	Amount. Rs.
6.	Scheme for the establisment of a Coconut Nursery in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.	6,200
8.	Crop competition for coconut in Travancore-Cochin State – organisation in 1955-56.	1,237/8
9.	Shooting of a film on coconut-ratification of President's sanction for including necessary provision in the revised estimates for 1954-55.	20,000/-
11.	Scheme for spraying of coconut trees in 7 Taluks of Travancore-Cochin State in which the trees are lightly affected.	5,800/-

48.	Scheme for the establishment of a Regional Coconut Research Station in Tanjore District, Madras State.	18,767/-
51.	Co-operative Spraying Scheme, Travancore-Cochin State-Progress Report for the period ending 31-5-1954.	1,000/-

Details of receipts.

6.	Scheme for the establishment of a Coconut Nursery in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.	2,860/-
8.	Crop Competition for coconut in Travancore-Cochin State.	126/-
11.	Scheme for spraying of coconut trees in 7 taluks of Travancore-Cochin State.	3,125/-
48.	Sheme for the establishment of a Regional Coconut Research Station in Tanjore District, Madras State.	7,000/-

Marketing & Economics Sub-Committee (Details of expenditure).

52.	Pilot Scheme for the correct estimation of area & yield statistics of Coconut in Madras State.	11,800/-
53.	Pilot Scheme for the correct estimation of the area and yield statistics in Mysore.	804/-

They decided to accept the same subject to the modification that Rs. 6,200/- and Rs. 2,860/- provided under items No. 6 of expenditure and receipts respectively be deleated.

54 - General conditions applicable to grants made by the Indian Central Cococut Committee-conditions applicable to miscellaneous schemes - framing of - sharing of receipts from research schemes.

The Committee endorsed the Finance Sub-Committee's decision that recommendations regarding the revision of the General Conditions applicable to grants made by the Committee be suggested by the Secretary at the next meeting in consultation with the Directors of Agriculture of the coconut growing States and as far as possible in conformity with the practice obtaining in other Commodity Committees.

Subject No. 55 - Scale of pay of the post of Assistant Accountant in the office of the Indian Central Coconut Committee–proposals for revision.

The Finance Sub-Committee's recommendation that the scale of pay of the Assistant Accountant in the Committee's office be revised to Rs. 120-8-200-10/2-220 was approved by the Committee.

Subject No. 56 - Authorisation of a member of the Finance Sub-Committee to discharge certain functions.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:-

"Resolved to authorise Sri A. R. Sulaiman Sait, a member of the Finance Sub-Committee to exercise the functions specified in Sub-Rule (5) of Rule 23 of the Indian Central Coconut Committee Rules, 1945, from the 15th February, 1955".

The Committee also passed the following resolution relating to the journey of the President and members etc. to the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod on the 30th January, 1955.

"Resolved that the expenses connected with the journey of the President and members of the Indian Central Coconut Committee etc. to the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod on 30—1—1955 be met from out of contingencies."

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APPENDIX I

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 5 - Scheme for survey of waste lands suitable for coconut cultivation in Bombay State.

One of the recommendations of the special Sub-Committee set up by the Committee at its 17th meeting for devising ways and means of stepping up the production of coconuts within a designated period of time was that a survey might be conducted through the agency of the Revenue and Agriculture departments of the respective coconut growing States with a view to bringing more area under coconut cultivation. The Committee at its 18th meeting while approving of the special Sub-Committee's recommendations had decided that the State Governments should be requested to send up proposals wherever necessary for implementing those recommendations.

The Bombay Government have accordingly forwarded for the Committee's consideration proposals (copy attached) for undertaking a survey of waste lands in the State suitable for coconut cultivation. The survey is proposed to be undertaken in the 3 important coconut growing districts of North Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba where there is considerable scope for extending the area under coconut. There is also scope for coconut cultivation in the western portions of Dharwar, Belgaum, Thana and Surat districts. It has been proposed to appoint two Agricultural Officers, 6 Agricultural Assistants, 2 Clerks and 2 peons in each of the three districts of North Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba and an Agricultural Officer, a Senior Clerk, a Junior Clerk and a peon at the headquarters for consolidating the reports of the officers. It is expected that they would be able to complete the survey work in two years' time.

The proposal is estimated to cost Rs. 1,26,608 which is proposed to be shared between the State Government and the Committee on 50:50 basis. The Committee's share of expenditure will be Rs. 63,304 for a period of 2 years. As proposals for appointing one Soil Survey Officer and one Junior Research Assistant at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod have been included in the 2nd Five-Year Plan, the Director of the Station was requested to state whether this staff could not undertake the survey in the Bombay State. The Director has, however, replied that the soil survey work proposed to be done by his staff would be confined to areas having special problems to tackle or to specific areas about which coconut growers want precise and definite information and that it would not, therefore, be possible for the proposed staff to undertake the survey work in Bombay State.

In view, however, of the present financial difficulties of the Committee it may not be possible for it to meet 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure on the scheme. It is, therefore, suggested that the proposals may be recommended to Government of India for inclusion in the 2nd Five-Year Plan and the expenditure shared by the Central Government and the Government of Bombay in equal proportions.

The subject may be considered first by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

Proposals for survey of waste lands with a view to finding out new areas for coconut cultivation in the Bombay State.

Coconut is an important crop of coastal districts where abundant amount of water is available. The crop is usually grown on sandy or lateritic soils. The districts of North Kanara and Ratnagiri are the two important coconut growing districts. Kolaba is another coastal district where there are extensive coconut plantations and there is considerable scope for extension of the area. It appears that there is considerable scope for the extension of coconut cultivation in these three districts. Besides small areas of land with fair water supply and favourable soil and climatic conditions adjacent to these districts may be suitable for coconut cultivation. Such areas are located especially in the western parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Thana and Surat districts.

The survey will entail the visit of officers appointed for the purpose to almost all the villages of North Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts and to the western portions of the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Thana and Surat districts, where climatic conditions are favourable for the growth of coconuts. The staff will make a detailed study of the Government and private land which has not been under cultivation, especially about the availability of irrigation sources and the suitability of soil for coconut cultivation, both as regards its physical and chemical characteristics. The staff will also prepare a rough estimate of outlay that will be required in case of the areas which are found suitable for coconut cultivation. The survey is a very laborious process and for the purpose, it will be essential to appoint two Agricultural Officers with three Agricultural Assistants, one clerk and one peon for each Agricultural Officer in each of the three important districts of North Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba. The staff appointed for Kolaba district will also look after the work in Thana and Surat districts, that for Ratnagiri district will also look after that in Kolhapur district, while the staff for North Kanara district will also cater for Belgaum and Dharwar districts. Besides, one Agricultural Officer, one Senior Clerk and one Junior Clerk will be required at the headquarters for consolidation of reports submitted by the various subordinates. It should be possible for this staff to complete this work in a period of two years. The details about the expenditure involved in the scheme for two years is given in the attached statement. The total expenditure will amount to Rs. 1,26,608/-.

Form A

Statement of expenditure for undertaking survey of waste lands suitable for coconut cultivation

	Item	First year	Second year	Total
	Pay of establishment.			
a)	6 Agricultural Officers in the scale of Rs. 80–5–100–8–140–EB–10–200.	5,760	6,120	11,880
b)	1 Agricultural Officer in the scale of Rs. 80–5–100–8–140-EB-10-200 (headquarters staff)	960	1,020	1,980
c)	1 Senior Clerk in the scale of Rs. 100-8-140 (headquarters staff)	1,200	1,296	2,496
d)	18 Agricultural Assistants in the grade of Rs. 55-3-85.	11,880	12,528	24,408
e)	6 Junior Clerks in the scale of Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.	3,960	4,176	8,136
f)	1 Junior Clerk in the scale of Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 (headquarters staff)	660	696	1,356
g)	6 Peons in the scale of Rs. 30-½-35,	2,160	2,160	4,320

h)	1 Peon in the scale of Rs. 30-½-35 (headquarters staff).	360	360	720
	Total	26,940	28,856	55,296
	Allowances & honoraria.			
a)	Travelling allowance @ Rs. 50/-p-m. to each Agricultural officer & Rs. 30/- p. m. to each Agricultural Assistant.	10,080	10,080	20,160
b)	Dearness allowance.	21,300	21,360	42,660
c)	House rent allowance (for headquarters staff.)	228	264	492
		31,608	31,704	63,312
	Contingencies.			
	Office expenses and miscellaneous-service stamps @ Rs. 120/- p. a. to each office for 6 offices. Rent Rs. 300/- p. a. for 6 offices. Other miscellaneous Rs. 200/- p. a. on each office & Rs. 280/- p. a. for headquarters.	4,000	4,000	8,000
		4,000	4,000	8,000
		62,548	64,060	1,26,608

APPENDIX II

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 6 - Scheme for the establishment of a coconut nursery in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.

The Madras Government with their letter No. 72981-B. II/54-8 dated 18—10—1954 forwarded for the Committee's consideration a 5-year scheme (vide annexure) for the establishment of a coconut nursery with an annual production target of 3,500 seedlings in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands. Coconut is the only agricultural crop cultivated in an area of about 6,000 acres out of the total area of the islands of 6,890 acres and it forms the main source of their wealth. There are no nurseries there at present for supply of quality seedlings to the growers and the establishment of a small coconut nursery at a central place in the islands would meet a long felt need. The following comments are offered on the scheme:-

1. The State Government propose to appoint in the Laccadives one Special Agricultural Demonstrator and nine demonstration maistries for coconut development work. The proposed nursery will be under the Special Agricultural Demonstrator, thus doing away with the need to have any separate staff for the nursery.

2. A sum of Rs. 500/- has been provided in the statement of cost of the scheme for digging a well and for the construction of fence. As expenditure on digging the well is an item of capital expenditure it should ordinarily be met entirely by the State Government.

3. The total expenditure on the scheme is estimated at Rs. 13,150/- and the receipts at Rs. 7,150/-. The expenditure (excluding the lease amount of Rs. 250/- which will be met by the State Government) and the receipts are proposed to be shared by the State Government and the Committee in the usual proportions of

50:50 and 60:40 respectively. The Committee's share of net expenditure on the scheme for a period of five years is thus estimated at Rs. 3,590/-. It will be, however, a little less than this amount when the cost of digging the well, the actual amount for which is not known now, is also deducted from the total expenditure just as the lease amount is deducted.

4. The Madras Government have stated that because of acute financial stringency they are unable to finance the scheme and that they are approaching the Government of India under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, for a grant of Rs. 2,410/- to meet their share of net expenditure on the scheme.

5. A scheme for the establishment of a coconut nursery in the Laccadives with an annual production target of 5,000 seedlings has been included in the proposals relating to coconut development under the Second Five-Year Plan which the Committee approved of at its last meeting (vide subject No. 37 on the agenda of the 20th meeting.) If the Government of India approve of the proposal, then the nursery in the Laccadives will be started in 1956-57, the expenditure and receipts being shared by the Central Government and the Madras Government in the usual proportions. If,however, it is considered necessary in the islands earlier than 1956-57, the Committee may approve of the present scheme and finance it till 31st March, 1956. The nursery scheme will come into being under the Second Five-Year Plan from 1st April, 1956. The Committee may claim 40 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of seedlings in 1956 as there will be seedlings raised from seednuts sown in 1955.

The Committee may now decide:-

1. Whether the present nursery scheme for the Laccadives need be approved in view of the fact that recommendation has been made to include provision for a coconut nursery in the Laccadives under the Second Five-Year Plan.

2. Whether, if the present scheme is approved, the Committee's contribution to it may be limited up to the 31st March, 1956, the nursery being continued under the nursery scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

3. Whether, if the Committee agrees to finance the scheme up to 31-3-1956, it may claim 40 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of seedlings effected in 1956, and

4. Whether the Madras Government may be called upon to bear the entire expenditure on the digging of the well.

The subject may first be considered by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee whose report will be placed before the full Committee.

Copy of letter No. 72981-B. II/54-8. dated 18th October, 1954 from the Deputy Secretary to Government of Madras, Agriculture Department, Madras to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Agriculture - Recommendations of the Special Inspecting Officer of the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands for the improvement of coconut cultivation - Implementation of-

I am directed to say that the Special Inspecting Officer of the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands *inter alia* suggested that one or more suitable places should be chosen in each island and a nursery controlled by the Agricultural Department should be started in each one of them. This Government accepted that suggestion and directed the Director of Agriculture, Madras, to submit proposals in this regard. The Director of Agriculture has accordingly submitted a scheme to start a coconut nursery in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands. The scheme envisages the production of about 3,500 selected seedlings and supplying them to the islanders every year at a concessional rate. Further it is proposed to give necessary advice to the growers on the proper method of planting, spacing and maintenance of the seedlings. The nursery is proposed to be run for a period of five years. A copy of the scheme submitted by the Director of Agriculture is enclosed.

2. The total cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 13,150/- for a period of five years as against an anticipated receipt of Rs. 7,150/-. The net expenditure would therefore be Rs. 6,000/-. The Government of India are being addressed for a grant of Rs. 2,410/- under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India. In view of the acute financial stringency, this Government are unable to accept any financial responsibility for the scheme. I am, therefore, to request you to obtain the Committee's approval of the scheme and also its sanction of a sum of Rs. 3,590/- (Rupees three thousand five hundred and ninety only) and communicate it to this Government at an early date.

SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COCONUT NURSERY

IN LACCADIVE - AMINDIVI ISLANDS

1. Introduction.

The Laccadive and Amindivi Islands are situated in the Arabian Sea and are lying off the Malabar Coast. The total area of these Islands is about 6,890 acres and the inhabitants are mostly Malayalam speaking muslims. Coconut is the only agricultural crop cultivated on the islands extending over an area of about 6,000 acres and it forms the most important industry and consequently the main source of wealth of the island. It is said that the coconut grown on the islands is of a special variety yielding small sized nuts which are exported to the main land. From the report of the Special Inspecting Officer to the islands it is observed that the islanders are not bestowing adequate attention to the cultivation of coconut and that there is no nursery for the supply of good quality seedlings to the growers. As a nursery for the production and supply of selected seedlings to the islanders is a long felt want, it is proposed to establish a small coconut nursery at a central place in the islands for production and supply of selected coconut seedlings to the growers in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.

2. Object of the Scheme.

The main object of the scheme is to produce about 3,500 selected seedlings and supply them to the islanders every year at a concessional rate. Necessary advice will also be given to the growers on the proper method of planting, spacing and maintenance of the seedlings.

3. Programme of work:-

i) Survey of coconut growing tracts on the islands to find out the possibility of extension of area and estimate the requirements of seedlings for under-planting and fresh planting.

ii) Selection of suitable parent trees for collection of seednuts.

iii) Planting 5,000 seednuts and raising 3,500 selected seedlings annually and supplying them to the growers at a concessional rate of 8 annas each ex-nursery.

4. Venue of work.

The nursery will be located at the Headquarters of the Special Agricultural Demonstrator proposed to be appointed for the purpose of organising propaganda and demonstration on improved methods of coconut cultivation in the islands.

5. Duration.

In the first instance the nursery will be maintained for a period of 5 years only during which period there will be four planting and four distribution seasons. Based on this experience further continuance of the nursery can be decided.

6. Staff.

No special staff will be necessary for the raising of the coconut nursery, as the Special Agricultural Demonstrator and nine Demonstration Maistries who will be in charge of coconut development work in the islands will also attend to the nursery work in addition to their other duties. The coconut nursery will be under the control of the District Agricultural Officer, Tellicherry.

7. Finance.

The scheme is estimated to involve a total expenditure of Rs. 13,150/- out of which Rs. 7,150/- will be realised as receipts. The share of net expenditure of Rs. 6,000/- to the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the State Government will be Rs. 3,590/- and Rs. 2,410/- respectively. The detailed financial statement is appended.

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Statement of expenditure and receipts relating to the scheme for establishment of a coconut nursery in Laccadive Islands.

Sl. No.	Particulars. (1)	1st year. (2)	2nd year. (3)	3rd year. (4)	4th year. (5)	5th year. (6)	Total (7)	Remarks (8)
A.	**Expenditure.**							*The Special Agricultural Demonstrator & one maistry posted by the department will look after the nursery work also.
1.	Pay of establishment.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Nil	
2.	Dearness Allowance of establishment							
3.	Travelling allowance of establishment.	200	200	200	200	200	1,000	
	Total	200	200	200	200	200	1,000	
4.	**Other charges.**							
a.	Lease amount.	50	50	50	50	50	250	
b.	Cost of 5000 seednuts @ Rs. 250/- per 1000.	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	—	5,000	
c.	Harvesting, packing & transporting charges @ Rs. 50/- per 1000.	250	250	250	250	—	1,000	
d.	Purchase of gunnies.	400	—	400	—	—	800	
e.	Preparing nursery area.	50	50	50	50	—	200	
f.	Cost of digging a well and fencing.	500	—	—	—	—	500	
g.	Planting seednuts, watering, weeding etc.	300	500	500	500	200	2,000	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
h. Putting up thatched shed and repairs.	100	25	25	25	—	175	
i. Wages of watchman at Rs. 30/- per month.	270	360	360	360	90	1,440	
j. Office contingencies.	50	50	50	50	25	225	
k. Miscellaneous.	150	120	120	120	50	560	
Total	3,370	2,655	3,055	2,655	415	12,150	
Grand Total	3,570	2,855	3,255	2,855	615	13,150	
B. Receipts:							
i) By sale of 3,500 selected seedlings @ 8 annas each.	—	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	7,000	
ii) By sale of ungerminated nuts & dead sprouts.	—	25	25	25	25	100	
iii) By sale of unserviceable gunnies and miscellaneous articles.	—	—	25	—	25	50	
Total	—	1,775	1,800	1,775	1,800	7,150	

I.	Share of expenditure of the Indian Central Coconut Committee —	Rs. 13,150 minus lease amount Rs. 250/- Rs. 12,900 to be shared at 50%	Rs. 6,450/-
	Share of receipts of the Indian Central Coconut Committee —	Rs. 7,150 to be shared at 40%	Rs. 2,860/-
	Net share of expenditure of Indian Central Coconut Committee —	Rs. 6,450 minus Rs. 2,860 =	Rs. 3,590/-
II.	Share of expenditure of the State Government —	Rs. 12,900 to be shared at 50% plus lease amount Rs. 250/- (i. e. Rs. 6, 450 plus Rs. 250)	Rs. 6,700/-
	Share of receipts of the State Government. —	Rs. 7,150/- to be shared at 60%	Rs. 4,290/-
	Net share of expenditure of the State Government —	Rs. 6,700 minus Rs. 4,290/- =	Rs. 2,410/-

APPENDIX III

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 7 – Final report on the coconut nursery scheme at Marudur in Tiruchirapally District (Madras State).

Attached to this note is a copy of the final report on the coconut nursery scheme, Marudur, received from the Director of Agriculture, Madras forwarded as required by condition No. 40 of the "General conditions applicable to grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee". The following comments are offered on the report:–

1. The scheme sanctioned by the Committee at its 9th meeting (May, 1949) for a period of 5 years started functioning on the 29th April, 1950. The Madras Government, however, closed down the scheme on the 30th September, 1954 as the nursery proved to be an uneconomic unit. The scheme was,therefore,in operation only for a period of 4 years, 5 months and 2 days.

2. The annual target of production fixed for the nursery was 6,000 seedlings. A total number of 31,325 seednuts was collected from 3041 parent palms and sown in the nursery in the four sowing seasons 1950-1953. The average percentage of germination was 89.5. The total number of seedlings selected for distribution was 24,562. The number of seedlings distributed during the four planting seasons exceeded the target by 562 seedlings. It has been reported that it was not possible to meet in any year the entire demand for seedlings.

3. The total recurring expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 39,163 and receipts by sale of seedlings etc. upto 30–9–1954 were of the order of Rs. 13,573/-. The recurring expenditure and receipts have been shared by the Madras Government and the Committee in the usual proportions of 50:50 and 60:40 respectively. The Committee's share of net expenditnre on the scheme works out to about Rs. 14,152/–.

4. Trials conducted at the nursery on the wilting of seedlings showed that 9 and 12 months old seedlings removed from the nursery could be kept in packing under partial shade without any adverse effect up to a period of 10 days.

5. In order to study how far the seedlings obtained from high yielding palms reflect in themselves the high yielding character of the parents, 397 seedlings raised from seednuts collected from twenty consistently high-yielding palms were planted in two cultivators' gardens during 1953 and 1954 planting seasons. Their performance is proposed to be watched.

The report may be considered first by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

Indian Central Coconut Committee

Scheme for the establishment of a coconut nursery at Marudur in Tiruchirapally District.

Final report of work done during the period from 29-4-1950 to 30-9-1954.

Introduction

Section A.

1. **Date of sanction:-** The Marudur coconut nursery scheme was sanctioned by the Madras Government in their G. O. M. S. No. 334 Food and Agriculture dated 23-2-1950.

2. **Date of commencement and duration:-** The scheme was sanctioned for a period of five years and it commenced to operate with effect from 29th April, 1950. The scheme was terminated on the 30th September, 1954 after disposing of the seedlings produced in the 1953 nursery.

3. **Finance:-** (i) The sanctioned grant for running the nursery at Marudur (Tiruchirapally district) is as follows:-

Particulars		**Marudur nursery scheme**
		Rs.
1. Pay of staff	—	11,880
2. Allowances	—	7,336
3. Other charges	—	20,740
	Total	39,956

The entire expenditure on the scheme excepting the lease amount and railway freight for the transport of seedlings was to be shared jointly by the State Government and the Indian Central Coconut Committee on 50:50 basis. The expenditure on lease rentals of lands and the railway freight on seedlings pre-paid were to be met by the State Government. The revenue from the scheme was to be shared between the State Government and the Indian Central Coconut Committee on 60:40 basis. It was agreed that the selected coconut seedlings produced under the scheme should be sold only at annas 8 each ex-nursery.

(ii) **Expenditure:-** The expenditure on the running of the coconut nursery at Marudur centre in different years is as follows.

Years.	Pay of establishment.	Dearness allowance of establishment.	Travelling allowance of establishment.	Other charges	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. 1950-51 (i. e. from 29-4-'50)	1,843	743	401	5,626	8,623
2. 1951–52.	2,318	984	654	5,991	9,847
3. 1952–53.	2,400	1,016	600	5,999	10,015
4. 1953–54.	2,445	1,006	382	4,183	8,016
5. 1954–55 (upto 30–9–1954)	1,232	483	115	832	2,662
Total	10,233	4,242	2,052	22,631	39,163

iii) **Receipts:-** The total receipts realised during each year are as follows:-

		Amounts Rs.
1.	1950–51	22
2.	1951–52	3,650
3.	1952–53	2,491
4.	1953–54	5,344
5.	1954–55 (upto 30-9-1954)	2,066
	Total	13,573

4. **Staff:-** The work at the Marudur coconut nursery centre was carried out under the control and guidance of the Oilseeds Specialist, Coimbatore by the following staff:-

	Designation.	Scale of pay.	Sanctioned strength.
1.	Assistant.	100-5-140-EB-10-220	1
2.	Fieldman.	45-2-55-1-60	1
3.	Maistry.	20-1-30	1
4.	Peon.	18-½-25	1

5. **Object:-** The object of the scheme was to plant about 8000 seednuts every year sufficient to produce about 5000 to 6000 selected seedlings for supply to coconut growers in Tiruchirapally and neighbouring districts.

6. **Venue of work:-** The nursery sanctioned for the Tiruchirapally district was situated at Marudur (Kulitali taluk) where the required area of land was taken on lease from a private party.

Programme of work as sanctioned.

Section B.

1. **Selection of parent trees:-** Extensive tours will be undertaken by the nursery staff in the important coconut growing centres in Tiruchirapally district in order to select suitable mother trees for seednuts collection. The selection of mother palms will be made on the basis of the following established criteria.

i) The gardens selected should as far as possible be free from any serious pests or diseases and must contain a high percentage of high yielding trees.

ii) Middle aged trees with compact and spherical crowns and having a large number of leaves with short and stout petioles should be selected.

iii) High yielding palms bearing medium sized nuts of spheroid shape and with short and stout flower stalk should be selected.

iv) Trees known to produce barren nuts and those which have a tendency to shed nuts should be avoided.

2. **Selection of seednuts:-** Seed coconuts will be selected from bunches maturing during the period from February to June every year. These nuts will be harvested periodically when they are fully mature. Nuts which do not conform to the correct shape and size and those having little or no water in them will be rejected. The selected seednuts will be duly marked and transported to the nursery site in gunny bags and preserved in sand in a shady place till they are required for planting in the nursery beds.

3. **Raising the nursery:-** Nursery beds of convenient size will be laid on sand in the site selected. The seednuts will be grouped and planted according to the centres and months of selection. A spacing of 1 foot will be left between the nuts. The planting will be done with the advent of the south-west monsoon (June to August) rains. Regular watering will be done to ensure good germination and proper growth of seedlings.

During summer the seedlings will be provided with shade to protect them against the severe heat of the sun.

4. **Nursery studies:-** The following observation will be made in the nursery to form the basis for selection of seedlings.

i) Date of germination of individual seednuts.
ii) Rate of production of leaves.

iii) Girth at collar.
iv) Height of seedlings.
v) Splitting of leaflets.
vi) General condition of individual seedlings.

5. **Distribution of seedlings:-** Based on the nursery studies seedlings considered suitable for propagation will be supplied to the coconut growers for planting. Detailed information on spacing, method of planting, after-care and management of the plantations will be furnished at the time of supplying seedlings. A complete record of the indents and the supply of seedlings made will be maintained at the nursery so that the progress and performance of the seedlings supplied can be watched.

SECTION C.

RESULTS

1. **Introduction:–** Consequent on the decision of the Government to discontinue the small coconut nurseries, the nursery at Marudur was closed with effect from 1st October, 1954, after a period of about 4½ years of working.

2. **Season and Rainfall:-** During the four years in which the scheme was in operation, the rainfall was below normal and ill distributed and the season was unfavourable for the coconut during the first three years. In 1953-54 the rains were adequate and well distributed.

3. Items of work done:-

i) **Selection of parent trees:-** The Coconut Nursery Assistant undertook extensive tours in the important coconut growing tracts in and around Marudur to observe the general condition of the parent trees marked previously and to select fresh parent trees for collection of seednuts for planting in the nursery. The important centres from which seednuts were collected were Karuppur, Tiruvalampoyil, Thottakkadu and Idumbavanam in Tanjore district and Thirumanemedu, Nanjaipugalur and Mahendramangalam in Tiruchirapally district.

ii) **Collection of seednuts:–** In spite of the poor yield of coconut during the first three years of the scheme, the target of 8,000 nuts per year was attained except in 1950 when the sanction for the scheme was received late in the procurement season. For the 1951 nursery, 1,000 seed coconuts were received from the Pattambi centre. All the criteria for the selection of good seed coconuts for planting were strictly observed.

iii) **Raising the nursery:-** Long trenches 40' x 5' x 1½' were dug up in the nursery site and filled with river sand. The seednuts were planted in the nursery from June-July to August-September every year, adopting a spacing of 1' x 1'. Owing to the failure of the north east monson and the lack of rains during the hot weather period, the young seedlings had to be pot-watered at frequent intervals at great cost. Even so, the germination of nuts in the 1951 nursery was poor. The seedlings were also provided shade during the hot months of February to May-June. The seedlings were being sprayed with 1% Bordeaux mixture at regular intervals to guard against fungus diseases and the beds were treated with Guesarol 550 solution once a month to prevent white ant attack.

iv) **Nursery studies:-** Regular observations were made on the date of germination of individual seednuts. Selection and marking of seedlings were done when they were nine months old. The selection was based on the girth at collar, height, number of functioning leaves and splitting of leaves into leaflets.

(v) **Distribution of selected seedlings:-** The demand from the public for the selected coconut seedlings produced at this nursery was progressively on the increase and it was not possible in any year to meet the demand entirely. The major part of the supply was effected during the main planting season, viz., June-July to September–October, and part of the supply was made in February-March (Kumba masa season) when the seedlings are about nine months old.

The following table gives the details of parent trees selected, seednuts procured and planted, germination of nuts and supply of selected seedlings.

Nursery.	No of parent trees selected.	No. of seednuts planted in the nursery.	Percentage of germination.	No. of selected seedlings distributed.
1950	560	7,320	95.7	6,587
1951	817	8,000	78.0	4,551
1952	1,195	8,000	94.1	7,091
1953	469	8,000	90.4	6,433
		31,320		24562

In respect of the distribution of selected coconut seedlings from this nursery, it is seen that the actual number distributed during the four years has exceeded the target of 24,000 i. e., 6000 seedlings per year.

4. Experiments & Research:-

i) **Wilting of seedlings in packing:-** In the trials conducted at this nursery it was found that 9 and 12 months old seedlings could be kept in packing under partial shade without any adverse effect up to a period of ten days after their removal from the nursery.

ii) **Progeny studies:-** In order to study how far the seedlings obtained from high yielding parents reflect the high yielding character in themselves, twenty consistently high yielding trees were selected. A total of 753 seed coconuts were collected from these trees and planted in the 1952 and 1953 nurseries. From these, 397 selected coconut seedlings were obtained and planted in two cultivators' holdings during 1953 and 1954 planting seasons. The performance of the seedlings will be watched.

5. **Propaganda:-** The nursery staff during their tours for procurement of seednuts contacted many leading coconut growers and advised them on the need for and advantage in adopting improved methods of coconut cultivation.

APPENDIX IV

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 8- Crop Competition ~~in~~ for coconut in Travancore-Cochin State - organisation in 1955-56.

A coconut crop competition had been organised in Travancore–Cochin State for the years 1953 and 1954, the Committee and the State Government meeting the net expenditure on a 50:50 basis. The State Government were requested early in September, 1954 to state whether they proposed to organise the competition for 1955. The Director of Agriculture forwarded on 20-9-1954, an advance copy of the proposals he had submitted to his Government in this connection and the State Government communicated their approval of the proposals on 23–10–1954–copies are attached to this note (*Vide* Annexure I). A copy of the existing rules governing the Coconut Crop Competition in Travancore-Cochin State is also attached (*Vide* Annexure II). It may be seen from a comparison of the two that whereas the existing competition has been organised on an All–State basis, subject only to the condition that a certain minimum number of competitors must be forthcoming from a Taluk for the competition to be organised in it, according to the proposals for 1955, the competition is to be organised in a restricted area covered by 2 Community Project areas and 8 National Extension Service Blocks and a few plots outside these, the whole divided into 11 units.

The following comments are offered on the present proposals:–

1) The reason for organising the competition on a restricted scale is said to be the paucity of staff for the purpose. Under the existing conditions it has been possible to organise the competition in a few Taluks only as a sufficient number of competitors have not been forthcoming to enlist for the competition. This has been so probably because adequate propaganda could not be done to induce growers to enter the competition. It may be mentioned here that out of 38 Taluks in

Travancore-Cochin the competition was organised only in 5 Taluks in 1953 and in 11 Taluks in 1954. It is for consideration whether the larger use of the service of the Coconut Propaganda Officer appointed jointly by the Committee and the Travancore-Cochin State would not be of assistance in the matter.

2. As against the existing system of prizes at three levels, namely, Taluk, District and State, there will be under the proposed scheme only 11 unit prizes of Rs. 100/- each and a State Prize of Rs. 500/-.

3. The present competition rules can suitably be adapted for running the competition under the new proposals, if they are agreed to.

4. The net annual expenditure for running the competition according to the new proposals will be of the order of Rs. 1,819-0-0 of which the Committee's share will be Rs. 909/8/-.

5. The competition may be started on the 1st April, 1955.

The Committee may now decide – (1) whether they approve of the new proposals to conduct the Coconut Crop Competition in Travancore–Cochin State, (2) whether the existing competition rules may be adapted for the purpose and (3) whether the competition may be started on the 1st April 1955.

The subject may first be considered by Agricultural Research Sub–Committee, whose recommendations will be placed before the full Committee.

ANNEXURE I.

Proposals for Organising Crop Competition for Coconut in the Travancore-Cochin State in the year 1955.

For a crop like coconut that requires systematic periodical harvest of nuts and recording, it has been found very difficult to organise the crop competition properly on a fairly extensive scale with the limited staff now available in the department. It is due to this difficulty that the minimum number of competitors for a taluk had been reduced from 12 to 6. In spite of this reduction it is only a very few taluks of the State that are participating in the competition.

A better way to overcome this handicap of inadequacy of staff for the work will be to confine the organisation of the competition to the areas covered by the Community Project and National Extension Service blocks where there is one or more gramasevak for every village. It is, therefore, proposed that the crop competition for coconut for the year 1955 may be organised in the Community Project areas and National Extension Service blocks of the State.

There are, at present, 2 Community Projects and 4 National Extension Service blocks. Before the time of organising the competition for 1955 comes, 4 more National Extension Service blocks will be established in the State. Thus there will be 2 Community Projects and 8 National Extension Service blocks to participate in the competition. There will be in all 11 units of areas for the organisation of the competition.

Number of competitors for each unit:

The minimum number of competitors for the Unit of a National Extension Service and Community Projects blocks may be fixed as 12 whereas the minimum number of competitors for the Community Project area may be fixed as 24. A few deserving competitors may be allowed outside the Project and National Extension Service areas to enlist themselves for the State prize.

Following is an estimate of expenditure and income.

Expenditure:	**Total**		
11 Unit Prizes for the 11 units @ Rs. 100/- each	1,100	0	0
One State Prize for the entire area of 11 Units.	500	0	0
Contingent expenses for organising Prize distribution meetings @ Rs. 25/- for each for 11 unit Prizes and Rs. 100 for the State Prize.	375	0	0
Total expenditure	1,975	0	0
Estimated income:			
As competition fee from 156 competitors @ 1 Re. each.	156	0	0
(24 each from the 2 Community Projects and 12 each from the 8 N. E. S. blocks).			
Net expenditure	1,819	0	0
Share of the Travancore-Cochin Government of the net expenditure.	909	8	0
Share of the Indian Central Coconut Committee.	909	8	0

Copy of letter No. I. 9–19275/54/ DD dated 23-10-1954, from the Assistant Secretary to Government, Development Department, Government Secretariat, Trivandrum, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Crop competition for coconut during 1955- proposal regarding.

Ref:- Your letters No. F. 222/54 dated 2-9-1954 and 14-10-1954.

I am directed to inform you that this Government approve of the proposal of the Director of Agriculture contained in his letter No: Sc. 6215/54 dated 20-9-1954, for the crop competition for coconut during 1955. A copy of the proposal has already been sent to you by the Director of Agriculture.

ANNEXURE II.

Rules for conducting coconut yield competitions in Travancore-Cochin State.

1. This competition is organised by the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Indian Central Coconut Committee for assessing the yield of coconuts grown under any system of cultivation.

2. These rules shall be known as the coconut cultivation competition rules.

3. The competition is open to all *bona fide* cultivators of coconut in the different taluks of the State.

4. It will be held at taluk, district and State levels.

5. The taluk competition will be the basis for deciding the winners for the district and State competitions.

6. The plot adjudged to have yielded the maximum number of nuts per acre during one calendar year will be awarded the prizes hereinafter mentioned.

7. Plots which are entered for the competition shall be at least half an acre in extent. Any person can have more than one plot entered for competition by paying the necessary entrance fee.

8. No competition shall be held in a taluk unless there are at least 12 cultivators entering plots for the competition.

9. Cultivators who wish to participate in the competition shall send in their applications in duplicate in the prescribed form to the Agricultural Inspector of the taluk concerned on or before the 15th November of the

year preceding the competition. Forms of application will be made available at the offices of the Agricultural Inspectors of the taluks concerned.

10. One copy of the application will be returned to the applicant if his entry is accepted and he shall be assigned a serial number and shall be provided with a card of entry showing the name of the competitor and details of the land included in the competition.

11. The application shall be accompained by an entrance fee of rupee one for every plot entered for the competition. The competitor will be given a receipt by the Agricultural Inspector for the entrance fee taken.

12. Every competitor shall maintain a correct and detailed account of his total cost of cultivation which should be shown to the Agricultural Officers and the Judges appointed for the competition.

13. The competitor shall number all the coconut trees in the plot entered for competition and the number shall be written prominently on the trees in tar. Only the mature nuts on them would be harvested and the yield of the entire plot calculated for the year to judge the annual yield of the plot.

14. On the nuts attaining maturity the competitor shall give the Agricultural Inspector notice in writing of the date proposed for harvest each time at least a fortnight before that date.

15. For judging the crops in the taluk, the Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin shall arrange to have a committee of judges constituted consisting of the Tahsildar as the President, the Agricultural Inspector as Secretary and the Taluk Statistical Assistant and four non-officials.

16. The harvesting shall be done in the presence of two or more judges and the competitors or their duly authorised agents. Such of the other competitors of the area who may be willing may also be present.

17. The nuts harvested every time from each plot entered for competition shall be recorded by the Agricultural Inspector and a statement showing the yield of the plot prepared in quadruplicate duly attested by the judges and the competitor or his authorised agent present on the spot. One copy of the statement shall be given to the competitor, the second given to the committee of judges, the third to the Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin and the fourth sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee.

18. At the close of the year the Agricultural Inspector shall prepare also in quadruplicate a statement of the yield of nuts per acre per annum in respect of each of the plots entered for the competition and send one copy of it to the competitor, the second to the committee of judges, the third to the Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin, and send the fourth to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee.

19. The competitor in a taluk whose plot produces the highest yield by number of coconuts per acre per annum shall be given a prize of Rs. 100/- subject to provisions in Rule No. 22 and a certificate signed by the President, Indian Central Coconut Committee.

20. The Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin after getting the reports of all the taluks of the district will decide to which competitors in the districts the prize is to be awarded. He will be given a cash prize of Rs. 250/- subject to provisions in Rule No. 22 and a certificate of merit signed by the President, Indian Central Coconut Committee.

21. The competitor in the State whose plot produces the highest yield by number of coconuts per acre per annum will be given a cash prize of Rs. 500/- and a certificate of distinction signed by the President, Indian Central Coconut Committee.

22. No individual will be eligible to receive more than one prize at a time.

If a taluk prize winner happens to be the District or State prize winner also, he will be awarded the District or State Prize only, the taluk or district prize being awarded to the competitor next in order of merit in the taluk or the district concerned.

In case of a tie the concerned prize will be divided equally.

23. The prizes will be awarded at public meetings organised at the taluk and district headquarters for the award of the taluk and district prizes and at the headquarters of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the award of the State Prize.

24. All competitors shall abide by the above rules and any competitor who at any stage fails to observe the rules shall be disqualified to take part in the competition.

25. Objections by the competitors against the decisions of the judges shall be lodged within a week after harvesting with the Divisional Agricultural Officer of the district and the decision of the Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin shall be final in all matters connected with this competition.

26. The Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin shall have the right to pass subsidiary rules for the proper conduct of this competition in consultation with the Indian Central Coconut Committee and to make suitable modifications in the *modus operandi* and all competitors shall agree to abide by the modified rules and procedure.

* * *

APPENDIX V

Secretary's Note

Subject No 11 – Scheme for spraying coconut trees in 7 taluks of Travancore-Cochin State in which trees are lightly affected by the leaf disease - reduction of spraying charges.

The Committee at its 19th meeting (April, 1954) had approved of a scheme forwarded by the Travancore-Cochin Government for spraying coconut palms in 7 taluks of the State in which the palms are lightly affected by leaf disease. According to the scheme one lakh of sprayings were to be undertaken during the 8 non-rainy months of the year and the over-all supervision of the working of the scheme was to be vested in the Coconut Propaganda Officer, Travancore-Cochin. The actual spraying work itself was proposed to be done on a no-profit, no-loss basis. They also constituted an *ad hoc* sub-committee to go into the whole question of spraying coconut palms in the State and submit a single scheme for the purpose. (*Vide* subject No. 59 of the proceedings of that meeting). The fee for spraying a tree once was fixed at 2 annas as in the case of spraying undertaken by the Committee's Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam.

At its last meeting (September, 1954) the Committee while sanctioning the extension of its own spraying scheme, decided that the charges for spraying be reduced from 2 annas to one anna per spraying with effect from the 15th October, 1954. The Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin State, in his letter No. Sc. 7667/53 dated 4-11-1954 (copy attached) while furnishing a statement of receipts and expenditure to undertake one lakh of sprayings from 1-10-1954 to 31-5-1955 prepared on the basis of spraying charges of one anna per spraying as decided at the last meeting has requested that sanction of the President of the Committee might be obtained for making that decision applicable to the spraying scheme undertaken under his control.

According to the financial statement furnished by him a sum of Rs. 11,600/- is estimated as the expenditure and Rs. 6,250/– as receipts and it is proposed that the receipts should be shared between the State Government and the Committee in the proportion of 60:40.

The matter was submitted to the President of the Committee and it was pointed out that according to the "General conditions applicable to grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee" only receipts realised by sale of coconut seedlings under the nursery schemes are to be shared between the State Government concerned and the Committee in the proportion of 60:40. It was, therefore, suggested to him that in the present case the Committee might bear 50% of both the expenditure and receipts.

The President of the Committee has in his D. O. No. F. 21/77-54-Com. I dated 26-11-1954 to the Director of Agriculture, Travancore–Cochin State, accorded sanction for reducing the spraying charges as proposed by him with immediate effect on condition that the net expenditure of the scheme was shared by the State Government and the Committee on a 50:50 basis.

The Travancore-Cochin Government have since made a request that the question may be placed for the Committee's consideration.

The Committee may now ratify the sanction accorded by the President for reducing the spraying charges from 2 annas to 1 anna and decide whether the Director of Agriculture's request that the reduction of spraying charges may have *retrospective* effect from 15–10–1954 may be complied with.

The subject may first be considered by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

Copy of letter No. Sc-7667/53 dated 4th November, 1954 from the Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin, Trivandrum to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Spraying for the control of leafrot disease on coconut in the 7 lightly infected taluks of the State - spraying charges - reduction of -

I may inform you that, with the reduction of the spraying charge from 2 to 1 anna by the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the Committee's scheme with effect from 15th October 1954, immediate necessity has arisen for a corresponding reduction in the spraying charge under the State spraying scheme that has been sanctioned by the Indian Central Coconut Committee (Please *vide* your No. F. 338/54 dated 20-5-54) and which has commenced working from 1st October, 1954. You can appreciate the difficulty of progressing with the work under the scheme with the current 2 annas rate for the spraying when a spraying charge of 1 anna only is collected by the Committee for the spraying under the Committee's scheme within the State.

I request you, therefore, to take very urgent action for the Committee's sanction to reduce the spraying charge under the State scheme also similarly to one anna with retrospective effect from 15th October, 1954.

As per the scheme a target of 1 lakh of sprayings is to be achieved by the end of May 1955 and it will be quite impossible to accomplish the target, if the question of reduction of the spraying charge has to wait till the ensuing meeting of the Indian Central Coconut Committee in January, 1955. I am addressing a D. O. letter to Sri K. R. Damle on the matter and requesting him to take very urgent action in the matter. I am also requesting the State Government to take parallel action in the matter.

The only practical solution that I may suggest to get over the difficult situation is to immediately obtain the sanction of the President of the Committee for the reduction and to formally ratify the step in the forthcoming meeting of the Committee.

I am forwarding herewith a financial statement showing the changes in the financial position of the scheme brought about by the proposed reduction in the spraying charge.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The position as per the sanctioned scheme.		**The position as per the proposed reduction in the spraying charge to one anna.**	
A. EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	**EXPENDITURE** Rs.	
1. Labour charges to spray 1 lakh of coconut trees at Rs. 3-8-0 for every 50 trees (2 coolies - 1 climber and one to work the pump will be attached to each sprayer. The climber will be paid at Rs. 2/- and the other cooly at Re. 1-8-0 for every 50 trees sprayed) + Rs. 100/- for any additional spraying required.	7,100	7,100	(no change)
2. Cost of fungicide (Perenox)	1,700	1,700	-do-
3. Travelling allowance for the 6 Plant Protection Maistries engaged for supervision of the work.	1,300	1,300	-do-

4. Miscellaneous.

i. Transport of sprayers and materials Rs. 1,200/- ii. Cost of lubricant for sprayer, etc. Rs. 100/- iii. Other miscellaneous expenses Rs. 200/-	1,500	1,500	-do-
Total Rs.	11,600	11,600	

B. INCOME.	**INCOME.**
Spraying charges collected at the rate of 2 annas per tree from 1 lakh of trees. Rs. 12,500.	Spraying charges collected at the rate of 1 anna per tree from 1 lakh of trees. Rs. 6,250/-

Position as per the sanctioned Scheme.		**The position as per the proposed roduction in the spraying charge to one anna:**
Share of income for the Indian Central Coconut Committee and State Government on 40:60 basis.		
For I. C. C. C.	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,500
For State Govt.	Rs. 7,250	Rs. 3,750

APPENDIX VI

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 12 – Scheme for the organisation of demonstration plots on coconut growers' lands in Assam State.

One of the recommendations of the special sub-committee set up to suggest ways and means of stepping up the production of coconut in the country during a designated period of time, approved by the Committee, was that demonstration plots on an extensive scale should be established in typical coconut-growing areas to demonstrate to the growers the advantage of manuring, intercultivation, control of diseases etc.

The Assam Government have, in their letter No. AGA. 11/53/65 dated 1st November, 1954 (extract attached) recommended that in order to enable them to implement the above recommendations the Committee may reconsider a scheme for the organisation of demonstration plots which they had submitted earlier and sanction it on the conditions suggested by them.

The scheme for organising three demonstration plots on coconut growers' lands in Assam State, under which the Committee was called upon to meet 75% of the total expenditure during the first year, the remaining 25% during that year and the entire expenditure during the subsequent years being met by the growers on whose lands the demonstrations were to be oraganised, was first considered by the Committee at their 16th meeting (October, 1952), when it was decided that it be approved on condition that the recurring expenditure be shared by the Committee and the State Government on 50:50 basis, the non-recurring expenditure being met entirely by the State Government. (*Vide* subject No. 10 of proceedings of the 16th meeting.)

The Assam Government, to whom the Committee's decision was communicated, replied that, in view of financial stringency, they were unable to share the expenditure as proposed by the Committee and requested that the Committee might reconsider their decision. The Committee, at their 18th meeting reconsidered the State Government's request and decided that they could not find their way to depart from the usual procedure adopted for financing schemes. (*Vide* Subject No. 40 of the proceedings of that meeting).

The Committee may now decide whether they would like to reconsider again their earlier decision and agree to the Assam Government's proposal with regard to the sharing of the expenditure. The total expenditure including the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 7,800 is estimated at Rs. 12,600 and the amount which the Committee is called upon to meet is of the order of Rs. 9,450/-.

The subject may first be considered by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

Extract from letter No. AGA. 11/53/65 dated 1-11-1954 (para 2) from the Secretary to the Government of Assam, Agriculture Department, Agriculture Branch, Shillong to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

"A. 1 & 2 :- In order to enable to implement these recommendations in Assam, the Committee may please be moved to reconsider the scheme for organisation of demonstration plots in coconut growers' lands in Assam, submitted under this Department letter No. AGA. 9/51/86 dated 25-7-1952, and to sanction the same on conditions proposed by this Government. (*Vide* this Department letter No. AGA. 9/51/215 dated 31-3-1953)".

APPENDIX VII

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 47 - Periodical achievement audit of the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture) Government of India, in their circular letter No. F. 13-87/54-Com. I (copy attached) have stated that a periodical achievement audit in respect of the Agricultural Research Institutes maintained by the Committee should be undertaken every three years with a view to assessing the actual achievements of practical utility to the credit of the Institutes.

The Secretaries of the other Commodity Committees were requested to intimate the procedure they proposed to adopt for the periodical achievement audit and their replies are summarised below:–

According to the rules of the Lac Cess Committee, an inspection of its Research Institute is made once in three years by a Reviewing Committee. The Committee would, therefore, request the Reviewing Committee to carry out an achievement audit also in future. The Cotton Committee has obtained from the Directors of the two Research Institutes under it reports reviewing the achievements of the institutes during the last three years and these reports are proposed to be placed for the Cotton Committee's consideration at its forthcoming meeting in January–February 1955. The other Committees have the matter under their consideration.

In this connection it may be recalled that a Reviewing Committee consisting of the head of the Division of Mycology and Plant Pathology of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the head of the Division of Botany, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the Plant Pathologist to the Bombay Government the Mycologist to the Madras Government and the officers of this Committee, had reviewed in November, 1953 the work done at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam and their report was considered by the Committee at its 19th meeting (April 1954) – *Vide* Subject No. 50 of the proceedings of that meeting. This reviewing Committee, however, did not make any achievement audit.

It is, therefore, suggested that the Committee may set up two Reviewing Committees one for each of its two Research Stations for reviewing the work done in them and carrying out the achievement audit, once in three years. Their reports may then be considered by the Committee.

It is now for the Committee's decision whether two Reviewing Committees may not be set up straightaway so that their reports may be available for the Committee's July meeting.

The subject may first be considered by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

Copy of letter No F. 13–87/54–Com. I dated 25/26–8–1954, from the Under Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture), New Delhi, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:– Recommendation from the Seventh Report of the Estimates Committee.

I am directed to say that the Government of India desire that a periodical achievement audit in respect of agricultural research institutes maintained by the Committee should be undertaken every three years with a view to assessing the actual achievements of practical utility to the credit of the Institutes.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

APPENDIX VIII

Secretary's Note

Subject No 48 – Scheme for the establishment of a Regional Coconut Research Station in Tanjore District, Madras State.

The Madras Government have, with their letter No. 24577–B. II/53-25 dated the 4th December, 1954, forwarded for the Committee's consideration a 5–year scheme for the establishment, on a small scale, of a Regional Coconut Research Station in Tanjore District. (*Vide* Annexure.) It may be recalled that the Committee at its 8th meeting (October, 1948) had approved of a scheme received from the Madras Government for the establishment of 3 Regional Coconut Research Stations, including one in Tanjore District (*Vide* Subject No. 16 of the proceedings of that meeting). The scheme has not, however, been implemented by the State Government on the ground of financial stringency.

The following comments are offered on the present proposals:–

(1) The area of the proposed station will be only 15 acres, of which 12 acres will be planted and the remaining unplanted area. Mr. C. M. John and Dr. K. P. V. Menon, in their joint report on the progress of coconut research in the various States and suggestion for future lines of research had suggested that a Regional Coconut Research Station should be about 60 acres in extent to accommodate well laid out and replicated cultural and manurial experiments. The Regional Coconut Research Stations so far set up have been in conformity with this suggestion.

(2) The work proposed to be undertaken are (i) manurial trials (ii) fertiliser placement experiments (iii) various cultural operations to find out which is most suited to Tanjore area, (iv) growing subsidiary crops to recommend those best suited to coconut plantations of the area (v) green manure trials and (vi) experiments regarding spacing and depth of planting.

(3) The staff proposed for the station which consists of a Research Assistant, a Fieldman, a Maistry a Watchman and a Peon seems to be reasonable.

(4) The State Government have decided to put forward the scheme as a Part II scheme in their Budget for 1955-56, pending the Committee's approval of the proposal.

(5) The total expenditure on the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1,43,534 consisting of Rs. 1,06,000 as non-recurring and Rs. 37,534 as recurring expenses. A sum of Rs. 17,500 is anticipated as receipts from the scheme. The recurring expenditure and receipts are proposed to be shared by the State Government and the Committee in the usual proportions of 50:50 and 60:40 respectively and the entire non-recurring expenditure is proposed to be met by the State Government. The Committee's share of net expenditure on the scheme spread over a period of five years, would thus be Rs. 11,767.

In this connection it may be pointed out that a scheme for establishing a Regional Coconut Research Station with 35 acres of bearing coconut garden and 25 acres of unplanted area in Tanjore District had been approved by the Committee at its last meeting for inclusion in the Second Five–Year Plan.

This scheme along with some others have been forwarded to the Madras Government for their information. The financing of the Regional Coconut Research Station scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan is to be done by the Central Government and the Government of Madras, the recurring expenditure being shared by them in the proportion of 50:50 and the receipts in the ratio of 40:60. The Madras Government's reactions to the proposal have not yet been made known to the Committee.

If a 60-acre Regional Coconut Research Station is started in Tanjore District, under the Second Five-Year Plan, it would appear that the 15–acre station now proposed may prove itself to be a superfluity. It is, therefore, for consideration whether a decision on the present scheme may not be deferred until it is definitely known whether the Regional Coconut Research Station under the Second Five-Year Plan will be started or not. In the alternative it is recommended that the present scheme may be approved on condition that it is implemented only in case the Regional Coconut Research Station, proposed to be set up under the Second Five-Year Plan is decided to be given up.

If the 15-acre station is proposed to be started instead of the bigger 60-acre one, then it is suggested that the Committee bear the expenditure and share the receipts for 1955-56 only and that for the period 1956-57 to 1959-60 which falls within the Second Five-Year Plan period the expenditure and receipts may be shared by the Government of India and the Madras Government.

The points for the Committee's consideration now are –

(1) whether they approve of the scheme for starting a 15-acre Regional Coconut Research Station in Tanjore District in view of the scheme for a 60-acre regional station for the district approved by the Committee for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan;

(2) whether they would approve of the present scheme subject to the condition that it is implemented only in case the station proposed for the Second Five-Year Plan period is not set up; and

(3) whether, if the present scheme is decided to be implemented, they would share the expenditure and receipts for the entire period of the scheme or share them only for 1955-56, leaving the sharing of the expenditure and receipts to the Government of India and the Madras Government for the remaining years.

The subject may first be considered by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, which will report to the full Committee.

ANNEXURE.

Copy of letter No. 24 577-B II/53-25 dated 4th December, 1954 from Sri N. Murugesa Mudaliar, B. A., Deputy Secretary to Government of Madras to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Sub:- Agriculture - Indian Central Coconut Committee - Scheme for organisation of demonstration plots in coconut growers' lands in Tanjore district - Revised proposals - forwarded.

Ref:- Your letter No. F. 100 (6)/54 dated 16-2-1954. This Government's letter of even number dated 23-3-1954.

I am directed to invite attention to your letter cited and to say that the Director of Agriculture has since submitted a revised scheme for the establishment of a small coconut research station in a representative coconut growing area in Tanjore District. A copy of the revised scheme submitted by the Director of Agriculture is enclosed. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1,43,534 for a period of five years against an anticipated receipt of Rs. 17,500/-. The shares of the State Government and the Indian Central Coconut Committee on account of the Scheme work out to Rs. 1,24,267 and Rs. 18,767 or 18,800 (round) respectively. The receipts of Rs. 17,500 will be shared by the State Government and the Committee on 60:40 basis. I am to request you to obtain the approval of the Committee for the revised scheme and sanction for a grant of Rs. 18,800/- (Rupees eighteen thousand and eight hundred only) towards its share of expenditure and communicate it at an early date. I am to add that, pending receipt of the approval of the Committee, this Government have decided to put forward the scheme as a Part II scheme for 1955-56.

Scheme for the establishment of a Coconut Research Station in Tanjore District.

1. Introduction: Tanjore is one of the very important coconut growing districts of the Madras State and has an area of nearly 37,000 acres under that crop. As a result of the cyclone which struck the Coromandal Coast in November 1952 nearly 18,000 acres of coconut gardens in the district have been destroyed leaving only the young palms. In order to encourage the coconut cultivators in the tract and give a help to the coconut industry there is urgent need to start new plantations on scientific lines.

Research work on coconuts in this State has been confined to the Coconut Research Stations in South Kanara District. Work done on these stations has shown, among other things, that regular intercultivation of coconut garden and proper manuring increase the yield to a marked extent. But the soil, climatie and other environmental conditions obtaining in South Kanara where the stations are located are not representative of the conditions existing in Tanjore district. Therefore, the treatments which have proved best under South Kanara conditions may not be suitable for adoption under Tanjore conditions. Also precise information on the frequency and mode of intercultivation operations, optimum dose and the best method of application of manures to obtain economic yields has to be gathered in relation to the conditions prevailing in the tract, if the recommendations to be made by the department are to be of real benefit to the growers in this tract. Occular demonstration of the benefits that would accrue to the garden owners as a result of adoption of improved methods of cultivation is also necessary to educate the growers. It is therefore proposed to start a Regional Coconut Research Station on a modest scale at a suitable centre in Tanjore District, to carry out research on the cultural and manurial aspects of coconut cultivation and to solve the other local problems which confront the growers. Recommendations resulting from such trials can be immediately passed on to the growers of the tract for large-scale adoption.

II. Problems for Investigation.

(i) **Manuring:-** Coconuts have been found to respond well to the regular application of manures and more particularly nitrogenous and potassic fertilisers. Manuring of coconut trees has not however become popular, chiefly on account of the fact that precise information on the doses and combination of different kinds of manures to be applied in different tracts to obtain economic yields is lacking. Therefore it is necessary to conduct trials to find out the response to different levels and combinations of Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potash both in the organic and inorganic forms in relation to the soil, rainfall, presence of sub-soil water and other environmental conditions of the different coconut tracts. Definite information on the above aspect will enable the coconut grower in the tract to choose the manures and their doses in relation to the prevailing prices for coconuts and manures.

(ii) **Fertiliser placement:-** Various methods of application of fertilisers to coconut trees are in vogue in different coconut tracts and it is necessary to determine the relative merits of these practices before a particular method is recommended for adoption by the growers. The effect and economics of applying manures (a) broadcast (b) in trenches in between rows of trees and (c) in circular basins round the trees have to be studied for the tract.

(iii) **Cultural operations:-** Inter-cultivation of coconut gardens has been found to give increased yields. The more important practices are (a) digging the garden with mammatty (b) ploughing and (c) digging basins round the tree to a radius of about five feet. The effect of these treatments on yield and their economics will have to be studied in relation to the soil rainfall etc., obtaining in the tract.

(iv) **Subsidiary crop for coconut plantations:-** The possibility of raising subsidiary crops in coconut plantations will be explored.

(v) Green manure for coconut gardens:- Most of the coconut soils are deficient in organic matter and one of the easiest methods of augmenting it is by raising a green manure crop and incorporating it into the soil. To find out the best green manure crop that would suit the locality and grow well under the shade of the coconut trees, trials with some of the promising crops like sunn hemp, *Crotalaria striata*, *Calopogonium* and wild indigo have to be carried out. Seeds of the best green manure will have to be multiplied and supplied on a large scale to the growers.

(vi) Spacing and depth of planting:- Over-crowding of coconut trees is a common feature in the gardens of Tanjore district. It has resulted in developing lean and tall trees which are usually uprooted during Cyclone or strong gale. Planting seedling in about 3 feet cube pit is found to be good for general adoption. However, surface planting is being practised in certain localities. This condition is said to affect the yield of trees particularly as they advance in age. The optimum spacing and depth of planting to obtain best results have to be determined for the tract.

III. Venue of work.

The Research Station should be located in an important coconut growing centre of the district so that the findings of research may be applicable to the tract and may be taken up by the growers. Considering the items of investigation to be carried out, it is necessary to have at least 15 acres of land, of which 12 acres may be planted gardens and 3 acres unplanted area. The lands will be acquired in representative area in the district after the scheme is sanctioned.

IV. Staff.

The station will be in charge of a Senior Upper Subordinate having adequate experience in coconut research work and he will be assisted by one fieldman. It is very necessary to appoint a fairly senior hand who had worked as a Research Assistant at the Coconut Stations as he has to carry out efficiently single handed the different experiments and be in charge of cash, accounts etc. The following is the minimum staff required:–

Staff.	Scale of Pay.
1. One Research Assistant	Rs. 100–5–140–10–220
2. One Fieldman	Rs. 45–60
3. One Maistry	Rs. 20–30
4. One Peon	Rs. 18–25
5. One Watchman	Rs. 30/- per month

The administrative control of the Station will be vested with the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tanjore while the technical control will be with the Oilseeds Specialist, Coimbatore.

V. Duration.

Since the results of any cultural or manurial treatment given to the coconut crop will become known only after a lapse of three years it is necessary that the scheme should be sanctioned at least for a period of five years in the first instance. At the end of this period the results obtained may be reviewed and the further extension of the scheme can be decided.

VI. Finance.

The financial statement relating to the scheme is appended. The scheme will be jointly financed by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the Government of Madras. The total expenditure estimated will be Rs. 1,43,534/- while the receipts anticipated will amount to Rs. 17,500/-. The Committee will bear 50% of the recurring expenditure and have 40% of the receipts as its share. The entire non-recurring expenditure along with 50% of the recurring expenditure will be borne by the State Government. Sixty per cent of receipts will be credited to the State Government. The share of net expenditure on the scheme to the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the State Government will be Rs. 11,767/- and Rs. 1,14,267/- respectively.

ANNEXURE.

Details of Expenditure and Receipts.

Particulars. (1)	1st year. (2) Rs.	2nd year. (3) Rs.	3rd year. (4) Rs.	4th year. (5) Rs.	5th year. (6) Rs.	Total (7) Rs.
A. Expenditure:						
1. Non-recurring						
(a) Lands to be acquired						
(i) Cost of 12 acres of planted garden at Rs. 7500/- per acre.	90,000	....	....	....	....	90,000
(ii). Cost of 3 acres of unplanted garden at Rs. 3000/- per acre.	9,000	....	....	....	....	9,000
(b) Buildings, furniture etc.						
(i) Temporary shed for office and stores.	4,000	....	....	....	....	4,000
(ii) Watchman's hut	1,500	....	....	....	....	1,500
(iii) Fencing	1,000	....	....	...	....	1,000
(iv) Implements, tools etc.	250	...	...	...	...	250
(v) Furniture.	250	...	...	...	...	250
Total	1,06,000	...	...	...	...	1,06,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Recurring.						
(a) **Pay of staff.**						
(i) One Research Assistant in the scale of Rs. 100-5-140-10-220 to start on Rs. 140/–	1,680	1,800	1,920	2,040	2,160	9,600
(ii) One fieldman in the scale of Rs. 45-2-55-1-60 to start on Rs. 45/-	540	564	588	612	636	2,940
(iii) One Demonstration maistry in the scale of Rs. 20-1-30 to start on Rs. 20/-	240	252	264	276	288	1,320
(iv) One Peon in the scale of Rs. 18-1-25 to start on Rs. 18/- per month.	216	228	240	252	264	1,200
	2,676	2,844	3,012	3,180	3,348	15,060
(b) **Dearness allowance.**						
(i) One Research Assistant	396	408	432	456	480	2,172
(ii) One Fieldman	264	264	264	264	264	1,320
(iii) One Demonstration maistry	216	228	228	228	228	1,128
(iv) One Peon	216	216	216	228	228	1,104
	1,092	1,116	1,140	1,176	1,200	5,724
(c) Travelling allowance (staff)	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Total (Pay and allowances)	3,968	4,160	4,352	4,556	4,748	21,784

(1)	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.	(7) Rs.
(d) Other charges.						
(i) Working expenses (cultivation & other charges)	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	11,250
(ii) Miscellaneous cultivation	250	250	250	250	250	1,250
(iii) Watchman's wages at Rs. 30/– per month	360	360	360	360	360	1,800
(iv) Office contingencies	100	100	100	100	100	500
(v) Miscellaneous	190	190	190	190	190	950
Total (Other charges)	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	15,750
Total Recurring charges	7,118	7,310	7,502	7,706	7,898	37,534
Total recurring and non-recurring	1,13,118	7,310	7,502	7,706	7,898	1,43,534
B. Receipts.						
1. Value of produce from planted garden at Rs. 250/- per acre	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
2. Value of produce from unplanted garden at Rs. 150/- per acre	450	450	450	450	450	4,250
3. Miscellaneous	50	50	50	50	50	250
Total	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	17,500

(1)	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.	(7) Rs.
Total expenditure: Non recurring	1,06,000	....	...	....	....	1,06,000
Total expenditure: Recurring	7,118	7,310	7,502	7,706	7,898	37,534
Total gross expenditure:						
Recurring and non-recurring	1,13,118	7,310	7,502	7,706	7,898	1,43,534
Total receipts	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	17,500
Total net expenditure	1,09,618	3,810	4,002	4,206	4,398	1,26,034
Indian Central Coconut Committee (50% of recurring expenditure)	3,659	3,655	3,751	3,853	3,949	18,767
State Government (50% of recurring and entire non-recurring expenditure)	1,09,559	3,655	3,751	3,853	3,949	1,24,767
Share of receipts:						
Indian Central Coconut Committee (40%)	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	7,000
State Government (60%)	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	10,500
Share of net expenditure						
Indian Central Coconut Committee	2,159	2,255	2,351	2,453	2,549	11,767
State Government	1,07,459	1,555	1,651	1,753	1,849	1,14,267

(Sd) K. C. Naik,
for Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX IX

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 49 :- Scheme for the organisation of demonstration plots on coconut growers' lands in representative areas in Mysore State.

The Indian Central Coconut Committee at its 18th meeting (October 1953) had considered a 3-year scheme for running demonstration plots on coconut growers' lands in Mysore State, received from the Director of Agriculture, Bangalore, and decided that the connected statement of expenditure should be revised in the light of the recommendations of an *ad hoc* Sub-Committee set up to examine it and that the recurring expenditure on the scheme should be shared equally by the State Government and the Committee. (*Vide* subject No. 39 of the proceedings of the 18th meeting).

At its 19th meeting (April 1954) the Committee considered an advance copy of the revised statement of expenditure on the scheme which the Director of Agriculture, Bangalore, had forwarded to his Government for transmission to this Committee, and approved of it subject to the condition that the expenditure of Rs. 800/- on implements was met entirely by the State Government. (*Vide* Subject No. 17 of the proceedings of the 19th meeting).

The Mysore Government to whom the Committee's decision was communicated, stated in their letter No. AF. 4102 dated 7–8–1954 that they could take up the scheme for implementation only in case the entire expenditure on it was met by the Committee. The Committee considered the matter at its last meeting (September 1954) and felt that there was no justification for deviating from the usual procedure in the matter of sharing expenditure on similar schemes and decided that the Mysore Government should be requested to reconsider the matter and agree to meet 50% of the recurring expenditure and the entire non-recurring expenditure on the scheme (*Vide* subject No. 36 of the proceedings of the 20th meeting).

The Mysore Government who were addressed in the matter have, in their letter No. AF. 8223 dated 21-12-1954, stated that "in the absence of the Indian Central Coconut Committee meeting the full expenditure of the scheme, it is regretted that this Government cannot take up the scheme".

The present financial position of the Committee is also not such as would enable it easily to meet the expenditure on the scheme. It is, therefore, suggested that the implementation of the scheme may be deferred for the present.

The subject may first be considered by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

APPENDIX X

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 14 :- Levy of cess on edible copra.

At its last meeting (September 1954), the Committee had set up an *ad hoc* sub-committee consisting of the Vice-President of the Committee and Messrs. P. B. Kurup, C. H. Lingadevaru, P. T. John and C. Jagannatha Rao to go in detail into the question of the levy of a cess on edible copra and to submit its report for the consideration of the Committee at this meeting.

The sub-committee visited the coconut and copra regulated markets at Tiptur and Arsikere in Mysore State on the 11th and 12th January 1955 and discussed the question with the members of the Market Committee, growers, merchants etc.

A copy of the notes prepared on the subject by the Secretariat of the Committee and placed for the consideration of the *ad hoc* sub-committee is enclosed. (Annexure I). A copy of the proceedings of the *ad hoc* sub-committee's meeting with the separate comments of two of the members is attached (*Vide* Annexure II).

As may be seen from the proceedings the *ad hoc* sub-committee has decided to recommend to the Committee that a cess at 4 annas per cwt. of copra should be collected on all copra exported by rail or sea from one State to another in the Indian Union or to places outside India, rebate being allowed on production of satisfactory proof on edible copra on which cess has already been paid but which subsequently is crushed in power mills in India for producing coconut oil. It was also proposed that a cess at 12 annas per 1000 nuts should be collected on all coconuts exported from one State to another in the Union or to places outside India. Sri. C. Jagannath Rao, one of the members has, however, suggested that, if possible, this rate of 12 annas per 1000 nuts should be reduced to 8 annas per 1000 and that the term coconuts should be defined to include dry coconuts, tender nuts, and mature nuts with and without husks.

The sub-committee has also recommended that cess should be collected on imported copra and coconut oil at 4 annas per cwt. on the former and 8 annas per cwt. on the letter, rebate being allowed on imported copra crushed in power mills on production of necessary proof. Sri P. T. John, one of the members of the sub-committee has suggested that a cess should also be levied on desiccated coconut imported into India. If the proposal is accepted by the Committee it is recommended that on the basis that 1000 nuts yield about 360 lbs. of desiccated coconut, a cess of 4 annas per cwt. of desiccated coconut may be levied.

It has been proposed that the cess may be collected through the Central Excise and Customs Departments, utilising, if possible, the services of the Secretaries of the Regulated Market Committees at Tiptur and Arsikere who have already been authorised under the Regulated Market Committee Act to collect the fees leviable under that Act.

The Committee may now consider the *ad hoc* sub-committee's recommendations and take their decisions on them.

The matter may first be considered by the Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

ANNEXURE I

Subject:- Levy of cess on edible copra.

The Indian Central Coconut Committee at its last meeting (September, 1954) had considered a suggestion received from Shri P. B. Kurup, a member, that a cess should be levied on edible copra also. It was then decided to remit the question to a sub-committee consisting of the Vice-President of the Committee and Messrs. P. B. Kurup, C. H. Lingadevaru, P. T. John and C. Jagannatha Rao and to have the report of the sub-committee placed before the Committee at its meeting to be held in January 1955. Accordingly this meeting of the sub-committee has been convened.

In discussing the question of the levy of cess on edible copra the main points to consider would be the following:–

1. The centres of production and how it is marketed.
2. How is the cess on edible copra to be levied?

The main centres of production of edible copra are Travancore-Cochin State, Malabar District in Madras State, Tumkur and Hassan Districts in Mysore State and the East and West Godavari Districts in Andhra State. It has been estimated that the following quantities of edible copra are exported to other parts of the country from the various producing centres.

Centres of production.	Edible copra export (in tons)
*Travancore Cochin	8,000
Malabar District (Madras State)	12,000
Mysore State	13,000
East & West Godavari Districts of Andhra State.	4,000
Total	35,000

*Shows total exports of copra which consist of about 20 to 40 per cent of milling copra.

Enquiries instituted in the producing areas have, however, revealed that there is a declining tendency in the production of edible copra. For example, Alleppey which used to export considerable quantities of white copra cups for edible purposes is no more doing so. Direct exports from Alleppey port to Bombay, Kutch and Saurashtra have dwindled from 5213 tons in 1950-51 to a mere 194 tons in 1953-54. Whatever exports do take place are through the port of Cochin. The reduction in the arrivals of edible copra in the Alleppey market is attributed to the mills which have sprung up in the interior and which consume readily considerable quantities of copra produced locally. Exports take place more as nuts than copra now in Travancore–Cochin State.

The export of coconuts and copra from Travancore–Cochin during 1951-52 to 1953-54 is shown below:

Period.	Coconuts (Numbers)	Copra (in tons)
1951 - 52	3,87,77,290	9,344
1952 - 53	5,13,44,891	6,675
1953 - 54	4,28,75,048	6,050

During 1953-54 about 20% is estimated to consist of milling copra and the rest edible copra. However, when the imports become limited more of exports take place in the form of milling copra. Then about 40% of the exports are in the form of milling copra and the rest edible copra.

There is a reported decline in the export of edible copra from Malabar and Mysore also. The Cyclone which hit Tanjore District some time ago has destroyed many coconut plantations with the result that District is no longer able to supply its previous markets in Madras State. These markets are now fed with supplies of nuts from Malabar and Mysore. This accounts for the decline in the quantities of edible copra exported.

The annual exports of coconuts and copra from the Malabar markets have been estimated as follows:–

Coconuts	97,162,000
Copra	12,000

The following statement gives the figures of exports from the various Malabar markets by sea and by rail in 1953–54:-

Exports of coconuts from Malabar in 1953-54 (in thousands)

Centre.	By Sea	By Road & Rail	Total
Ponani	8,574	1,912	10,486
Badagara	22,125	7,844	29,969
Calicut	47,817	8,890	56,707
Total	78,516	18,646	97,162

Exports of copra from Malabar in 1953-54 (in Tons)

Centre.	By Sea	By Road & Rail	Total
Badagara	7,047	471	7,518
Calicut	2,533	1,767	4,320
Total	9,580	2,258	11,838

Ponani is an important export centre for fresh nuts in Malabar. Arrivals of nuts into Ponani in 1953–54 were estimated at 134 lakhs. Copra arrivals in this market are small. Export by sea accounted for 86 lakhs of nuts in 1953-54. About 19 lakhs seem to have been exported by road and rail.

Badagara is the most important market for edible copra in Malabar. Nuts, both fresh and dry, are also exported from this place. Copra arrivals in this market during 1953–54 were of the order of 10,400 tons and of nuts 256 lakhs. The larger exports are reported to be due to an unusual amount of carry over of coconut at the beginning of the year. As regards copra all except the "gola" variety are cup copra. Export of nuts by sea in 1953-54 amounted to 221 lakhs. Export by rail was small. Export of copra by sea accounted for 7047 tons in 1953–54. Export by rail was limited to about 500 tons.

Kozhikode is also an important market for both copra and nuts. Arrivals of nuts in 1953-54 were of the order of 612 lakhs and of copra 11,782 tons. Exports by sea in 1953-54 accounted for 478 lakhs of nuts and 2533 tons of copra. According to the Kozhikode Market Committee 567 lakhs of nuts and 4320 tons of copra were sent out of the district.

According to the Secretaries of the Regulated Market Committees at Arsikere and Tiptur the following were the exports from the two markets in 1953–54:–

	Coconuts (Nos.)	**Copra (Maunds)**
Arsikere	2,36,02,608	2,41,206
Tiptur	1,04,8,022	6,10,106
Total	3,40,89,630	8,51,312 or
	About	12,500 tons.

Exports of coconuts and copra from Tiptur Regulated Market area during the last 4 years are indicated below:-

Year	**Coconuts (Nos)**	**Copra (in Tons)**
1950-51	32,13,666	8,081
1951-52	40,42,521	6,608
1952-53	70,22,072	7,543
1953-54	104,87,022	8,512

Similar information in respect of other markets is not available.

In the East and West Godavari Districts the Bulk of the exports consists of nuts. Regarding the quantities exported, no reliable data are available. It is however estimated that about 80 million nuts are exported annually. About 5000 tons of copra are produced of which about 4000 tons are exported and the rest crushed in the mills of the State.

Methods of export:- The coconuts and copra exported from Travancore-Cochin are mostly sent out by sea, the destinations being Bombay, Kutch and Saurashtra. A Small quantity of copra is booked for transport by rail at the Southern Railway Out Agency at Alleppey. In 1953-54, the quantity of copra so booked was only 175 tons the destinations being Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Madras etc. No separate figures of edible and milling copra exported from Travancore-Cochin are available. In Travancore-Cochin edible copra is not prepared separately. The best looking cups from the milling copra are selected and diverted for edible purposes. When the price of milling copra is more favourable there is less of edible copra available and *vice versa*.

Copra and coconuts from Malabar are sent out both by sea and by rail by the former route to Bombay, Kutch and Saurashtra and by the latter to Madras. In Malabar too, as in Travancore-Cochin, the distinction between edible and milling copra is not maintained strictly in the case of cups and the price factor determines under what name the white clean cups should be sold.

From the Mysore centres, export of nuts takes place by road and by rail but the quantity sent by road is extremely small. The receiving points are Poona, Sholapur, Sangli etc. in Bombay State and some parts of Madras State. Copra is sent by rail to Delhi, Agra, Patna and other North Indian centres also.

From East and West Godavari both nuts and copra are exported by rail only, the destinations being Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat etc.

The copra exported from Mysore State and the East Godavari District is wholly the edible variety.

Method of collecting cess:- The question now is how the cess on edible copra should be realised and what should be the agency authorised to collect it on behalf of the Committee. The Central Excise Department collects copra cess from the mills at present and it would be desirable to employ them for the collection of cess on edible copra also, if it is decided upon. A single agency rather than a multiplicity of agencies is to be preferred.

As has already been stated exports from Travancore-Cochin take place by sea and a little by rail. Exporters in Travancore–Cochin State, Malabar District, Godavari Districts and Mysore State should be required to pay to the Central Excise Department cess on the quantity proposed to be exported and obtain a receipt and the Customs and Railway authorities required to see to it that only copra covered by such receipt is allowed to be exported.

The Co-operation of the railway authorities and the Public Works Department in Godavari Districts, who control the Canal System may be enlisted to see that nothing in excess of the quantity covered by the cess receipt issued by the Central Excise Department is sent out of the producing areas.

It has been argued that if exporting merchants are obliged to take out a receipt every time they export a certain quantity of copra it might cause delay and hinder trade. Exporters have, therefore, suggested, rather naively, that they may be allowed to submit monthly returns of exports and remit cess, just as millers are allowed to submit a monthly return of copra crushed and pay the cess on that basis. But it would seem to be wiser not to accede to this request. Delay can be minimised by merchants taking out advance receipts to cover an approximate bulk quantity of copra they hope to export over a certain period the checking authorities endorsing on it particular quantities exported every time in case this is feasible in practice. When the period of validity of the advance receipt is over and any part of the amount paid in advance is left to the credit of the exporter, it can be adjusted when the receipt issued for the next period or the earlier receipt can be revalidated for a further period.

A certain quantity of edible copra is imported into India (chiefly into Bombay State) from foreign sources principally from Ceylon and F. M. S. according to statistics furnished by the Collectors of Customs. During the current year, upto the end of September, 1954 edible copra import added upto 9241 tons. It is also for consideration whether cess on this may not be authorised to be collected by the Customs authorities.

The average annual imports of copra and coconut oil during the last five years indicate that imports of coconut oil are almost twice the imported copra. This has happened in spite of the recommendations made by the Committee at its 8th meeting that the duty on coconut oil should be fixed at a proportionately higher level to encourage the import of copra in preference to coconut oil. The imported coconut oil does not pay any cess but cess is collected on copra imported into India and crushed in Indian mills. Having regard to the fact that this Committee's resources are being adversely affected by the growing imports of coconut oil which do not pay the cess, it is for consideration whether the imported coconut oil should not be made to pay the cess. The proposal would not impose any hardship on the indigenous coconut oil industry but may on the other hand indirectly encourage the imports to take place in the form of copra rather than of coconut oil. The Customs authorities could be authorised to collect the cess if it is decided to levy a cess

When copra on which the cess is paid, is consigned as edible copra, and is later used for crushing purposes provision will have to be made for the party concerned to get exemption from payment of cess on copra so crushed provided this would not give room for malpractice.

In this connection another aspect of the matter may have to be considered. When a cess begins to be levied on edible copra, efforts will no doubt be made to dodge paying the cess. Apart from smuggling out copra without having paid the cess, for which eternal vigilance on the part the authorities concerned is the only remedy, the tendency may develop to export more as nuts than as copra. There is already a large export trade in coconuts both dry and fresh, particularly from Godavari Dts. and there is the possibility of larger quantities being exported as nuts instead of as copra to avoid paying the cess. Moreover, dry nuts with the shell on are as good as copra, for, at the destination it is easy to break the shell and remove the copra for sale or leave it to the customer to break the shell. This raises the question whether the levy of cess should be confined to copra but should be extended to nuts that are exported, whether they are fresh or dry.

The sub-committee may now decide (1) whether they recommend the levy of cess on edible copra, (2) if so, what the method of collection of cess should be (3) whether as a corollary to collecting cess on edible copra, cess may not have to be levied on coconuts exported also, and (4) whether a cess should be levied on the coconut oil imported into India.

ANNEXURE II.

Proceedings of the *ad hoc* sub-committee set up to consider the proposal for levying a cess on edible copra.

The following were present:-

1. Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair,
2. Shri P. T. John
3. Shri C. Jagannatha Rao
4. Shri K. Gopalan – Secretary.

The sub-committee visited the coconut and copra regulated markets at Tiptur and Arsikere in Mysore State on the 11th and 12th instant and discussed the question with the members of the Market Committee and growers, merchants etc.

In the course of the discussion they have made the following suggestions which the *ad hoc* sub-committee recommend should be forwarded to the Mysore Government for necessary action:–

1 Two Regional Coconut Research Stations should be established in suitable centres in the State.

2. A nursery each should be organised at Tiptur and Arsikere.

3. Demonstration centres should be set up throughout the coconut growing areas in the State.

4. A Coconut Propaganda Officer should be appointed in the State for inspecting the coconut gardens and offering advice regarding scientific cultivation of coconut.

5. A representative of Regulated Market Committees for coconut should be nominated as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee.

6. Steps should be taken to remedy the "Anabe Roga" disease attacking the coconut trees in Tiptur and Arsikere areas.

7. Co-operative Marketing Societies should be organised in suitable centres and help rendered for the marketing of coconuts especially in Northern Indian markets.

8. The 'Octroi' levied by the Tiptur Municipality on coconut etc. taken to the regulated market should be abolished and proposals regarding its imposition by Arsikere Municipality should be dropped.

9. Messrs. Parry and Co. should be requested to extend their Coconut Fertiliser Demonstration Scheme to Tiptur and Arsikere coconut growing areas, and

10. Steps should be taken to set up tube wells in the important coconut growing areas.

With regard to the levy of cess on edible copra etc. the *ad hoc* sub-committee have decided to recommend that - (1) a cess at 4 as. per cwt. of copra and 12 annas per 1000 nuts be levied on all copra and coconut exported by rail or sea from one State to another or to places outside India rebate being allowed on edible copra on which cess has already been paid but subsequently crushed in power mills, for producing coconut oil, on the production of satisfactory proof, (2) a cess of 4 annas and 8 annas per cwt. of copra and coconut oil respectively should be levied on all copra and coconut imported into India, rebate being allowed on imported copra crushed in power mills on production of necessary proof, and (3) that the cess be collected through the Central Excise and Customs Departments utilising, if possible, the services of the Secretaries of the Regulated Market Committees at Tiptur and Arsikere who have already been authorised under the Regulated Market Committee Act to collect the fees leviable under that Act.

K. Gopalan,
Secretary.

Copy of letter Roc. No. C. 2672/54 dated 18-1-1955, from Sri C. Jagannatha Rao, B. A., M. Sc., Cotton-Cum-Oilseeds Specialist, Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal, RS. P. O., to the Secretary Indian Central Coconut Committee, Post Box No. 27, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Committee - Indian Central Coconut Committee - Draft Proceedings of the *ad hoc* sub-committee - levy of cess - comments - regarding.

Ref:- Your No. F. 108/48 dated 14-1-1955.

I agree with the draft proceedings with the following comments:-

1. The opening sentence of the last paragraph on page 2 may read as follows:-

"With regard to the levy of cess on edible copra etc. the *ad hoc* sub-committee have decided to recommend that a cess at 4 annas per cwt. of copra and 12 annas per

1000 nuts copra (in shell)and other coconuts exported by rail or sea from one State to another etc......"

2. A clean definition of coconut may be given and this may include tender coconuts with shell and husk or with shell only, raw coconuts with shell and husk or with husk only and dry ball copra with shell and husk or with shell only.

3. The probable revenue safely expected from these new source may be worked out and if feasible the new tax on 1000 coconuts may be reduced to 8 annas instead of 12 annas.

Copy of letter No. G-10499 dated 19/20th January, 1955 from Shri P. T. John, Manager, The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Tatapuram, Ernakulam–1, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

I refer to your letter No. F. 108/48 dated 14th January enclosing a copy of the draft proceedings of the *ad hoc* sub-committee and would mention that generally speaking I am in agreement with the draft.

However, I would suggest that on page 2 – 5th para – containing suggestions regarding the levy of a cess on edible copra, item (2), instead of stating as you have done "a cess of 4 annas and 8 annas per cwt. of copra and coconut oil respectively should be levied on all copra and coconut imported into India...", it would be better to state a cess of 4 annas per cwt. on all imported copra or desiccated coconut and a cess of 8 annas per cwt. on all imported coconut oil should be levied, rebate being allowed on imported copra crushed in power mills on production of satisfactory proof.

APPENDIX XI

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 15 :- Imports of coconuts, copra and coconut oil into India - quantities to be imported in the second half of 1955.

The Indian Central Coconut Committee at its last meeting considered the above-mentioned subject and decided, on the recommendation of its Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee, that the Committee's office should be asked to collect all the necessary data on the subject which should be placed before the Committee for its consideration at the next meeting when definite recommendations on the subject would be made to the Government of India.

Since then the Government of India have announced their import policy for the first half of 1955 and according to it importers who are issued licences are allowed to import 50 per cent of the best year's imports.

The following items of information are given in Statements I to III appended, for the Committee to take a decision regarding the imports for the second half of 1955.

I Estimated annual production of coconuts, copra and coconut oil into India during 1934–35 to 1952–53.

II Imports, exports and net imports of coconuts, copra and coconut oil into India every year during 1934-35 to 1953-54.

III Landed cost of Ceylonese copra and coconut oil and wholesale prices of Indian copra and coconut oil at Cochin during 1952, 1953 and 1954.

Statement I shows that the production of coconuts and copra has been showing a general upward trend from

1934-35. In 1952–53, however, the production had indicated a short fall of about 78 million nuts due principally to the havoc caused by a cyclone to the coconut crop on the East Coast. The estimated production of coconut oil from Indian copra has followed a trend parallel to that of coconuts. But the total production of coconut oil in the country had fluctuated to some extent due to the fact that considerable quantities of copra used to be imported for being crushed in Indian mills and the quantities of imported copra have varied to an appreciable extent due to causes which need not be detailed here.

Statement II shows that the total imports of coconut, copra and coconut oil in terms of copra had increased steadily from 72,133 tons in 1934-35 to 1,84,329 tons in 1940-41. There was an unprecedented expansion of demand in the country for coconut oil from soap and other industries consuming that oil and this accounts for the increase in imports up to 1941-42. The enemy occupation of the Philippines and Malaya—two of the principal surplus coconut producing countries—, the devastation of their coconut plantations and the increased demand for coconut oil induced by World War II brought about an acute shortage in coconut products. This led to the controlled distribution of the surplus quantities of coconut products in Ceylon, the only surplus coconut producing country then, by His Majesty's Government in the U. K., who were allotting to India only 65,000 tons up to 1946 and 75,000 tons in each of the two subsequent years. Owing to failure of the crop, the quota for 1947 was reduced to 37,000 tons (in terms of copra) of which 7,000 tons were earmarked for Pakistan. In August 1948 Great Britain entered into a new agreement for the purchase of copra and coconut oil from Ceylon as a result of which India ceased to receive the quota of copra allotted to her by the Government of U. K., under the old agreement. The Government of India preferred to negotiate a separate trade agreement with Ceylon. The Indo-Ceylon trade talks, however, did not fructify till the end of 1949 and according to this agreement Ceylon promised to export to India copra and coconut oil of the order of 20,000 tons in terms of oil during 1950. The above facts account for the low imports up to 1948–49.

The fact that the Government of the U. K. did not renew their trade agreement with Ceylon after the end of 1949 and that F. M. S. and Straits Settlements were also having larger supplies enabled India to import coconut products of the order of 62,583 tons in terms of copra, in 1949-50. The outbreak of the Korean war and stock piling by U. S. A. and other countries probably accounted for a fall in imports during 1950-51. Since 1951-52 imports have tended to increase and reached during 1953–54 a level of 71,570 tons (in terms of copra). Enquiries indicate that the industries using coconut oil could use more quantities of coconut oil provided it was available at cheaper prices. It must also be recognised that while the production of coconut in India has stepped up to some extent it has not kept pace with the increase in the population in the country. Besides the imports of coconut products have also been taking place on a considerably restricted scale.

Statement III shows that in spite of the larger imports since 1950-51 the landed cost of Ceylon copra and coconut oil has remained higher than that of indigenous copra and oil. This would indicate that there were people to purchase the imported goods at prices higher than those of the indigenous produce and that the local produce was not sufficient to meet the demand.

As members are no doubt aware the Committee have to forward to the Government of India twice a year notes indicating the position of supplies of coconuts and coconut products in India to help the Government of India to decide about the quantities of coconut products to be imported into India from time to time. Having regard to the facts indicated above the Committee may decide what recommendation they would like to make to the Government of India regarding the quantities of coconut products that may be imported into India during the second half of 1955.

The subject may first be considered by the Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Estimated production of coconuts, copra and coconut oil in India.

Year	Coconuts		Copra in tons			Coconut oil in tons			
	Coconuts (in thousands)	In terms of copra in tons	Milling	Edible	Total	From indigenous copra	From imported copra	Total	In terms of copra
1934–35	29,43,660	4,32,891	1,57,313	41,817	1,99,130	97,534	20,708	1,18,242	1,90,713
1935–36	29,67,186	4,36,351	1,58,570	42,151	2,00,721	98,313	27,907	1,26,220	2,03,581
1936–37	29,66,940	4,36,315	1,58,557	42,148	2,00,705	98,305	31,412	1,29,717	2,09,221
1937–38	29,95,520	4,40,518	1,60,084	42,554	2,02,638	99,252	30,874	1,30,126	2,09,881
1938–39	30,01,843	4,41,448	1,60,422	42,614	2,03,066	99,462	29,335	1,28,797	2,07,737
1939–40	32,42,851	4,76,890	1,73,302	46,067	2,19,369	1,07,447	25,031	1,32,478	2,13,674
1940–41	32,06,156	4,71,494	1,71,341	45,546	2,16,887	1,06,231	56,932	1,63,163	2,63,160
1941–42	31,92,251	4,69,449	1,70,597	45,349	2,15,946	1,05,770	67,275	1,73,045	2,79,105
1942–43	32,10,444	4,72,124	1,72,731	45,916	2,18,647	1,07,093	34,570	1,41,663	2,28,489
1943–44	31,80,123	4,67,665	1,69,950	45,176	2,15,126	1,05,369	23,669	1,29,038	2,08,126
1944–45	32,17,834	4,73,211	1,71,895	45,693	2,17,588	1,06,575	29,005	1,35,580	2,18,677
1945–46	32,77,072	4,81,922	1,75,130	46,554	2,21,684	1,08,581	21,889	1,30,470	2,10,435
1946–47	32,84,776	4,83,055	1,75,542	46,663	2,22,205	1,08,836	2,659	1,11,495	1,79,831
1947–48	32,56,569	4,78,907	1,74,035	46,262	2,20,297	1,07,902	12,614	1,20,516	1,94,381
1948–49	33,03,227	4,85,769	1,76,529	46,925	2,23,454	1,09,418	2,254	1,11,702	1,80,165
1949–50	33,16,485	4,87,718	1,77,215	47,135	2,24,350	1,09,874	7,640	1,17,514	1,89,539
1950–51	33,23,564	4,88,759	1,77,615	47,214	2,24,829	1,10,121	5,283	1,15,404	1,86,235
1951–52	33,79,282	4,96,953	1,80,592	48,006	2,28,598	1,11,967	7,139	1,19,106	1,92,106
1952–53	33,01,066	4,85,150	1,76,437	46,893	2,23,330	1,09,391	12,014	1,21,405	1,95,815

Statement No. II.

Imports and exports of coconut and coconut products into India.

Period	Coconuts in thousands				Copra in tons			Coconut oil in tons				Total net imports (+) in terms of copra in tons.
	Imports (+)	Exports (—)	Net imports (+) Net Exports (—)	Net imports or exports in terms of copra in tons.	Imports (+)	Exports (—)	Net imports (+)	Imports (+)	Ex-ports (—)	Net imports (+)	Net imports (+) in terms of copra in tons	
1934-35	9,850	8,719	+ 1,131	+ 174	34,317	917	33,400	26,209	503	25,706	38,559	72,133
1935-36	9,344	6,985	+ 2,359	+ 363	46,097	1,085	45,012	29,977	305	29,672	44,508	89,883
1936-37	6,376	6,875	— 499	— 77	52,473	1,808	50,665	28,125	529	27,596	41,394	91,982
1937-38	3,692	5,907	— 2,215	— 341	49,928	132	49,796	28,284	327	27,957	41,936	91,391
1938-39	6,229	5,715	+ 514	+ 79	47,414	99	47,315	28,585	296	28,289	42,434	89,828
1939-40	4,479	3,463	+ 1,016	+ 156	40,479	106	40,373	42,557	208	42,349	63,524	1,04,053
1940-41	8,280	5,519	+ 2,761	+ 425	91,941	115	91,826	61,589	204	61,385	92,078	1,84,329
1941-42	7,422	5,713	+ 1,709	+ 263	1,08,643	135	1,08,508	46,102	295	45,807	68,711	1,77,482
1942-43	8,117	22	+ 8,095	+1,245	55,959	201	55,758	5,286	101	5,180	7,778	64,781
1943-44	23,595	110	+23,485	+3,454	38,176	—	38,176	15,869	—	15,869	25,595	67,225
1944-45	27,065	—	+27,065	+3,980	46,782	—	46,782	10,213	20	10,193	16,444	67,202
1945-46	19,905	—	+19,905	+2,927	35,305	—	35,305	15,403	—	15,403	24,844	63,076
1946-47	9,287	—	+ 9,287	+1,366	4,288	—	4,288	16,192	453	15,739	25,385	31,039
1947-48	3,499	—	+ 3,499	+ 515	20,431	85	20,346	7,391	6	7,385	11,911	32,772
1948-49	3,491	20	+ 3,471	+ 510	3,642	6	3,636	7,416	52	7,364	11,877	16,023
1949-50	1,247	—	+ 1,247	+ 183	12,323	—	12,323	31,048	—	31,048	50,077	62,583
1950-51	781	—	+ 781	+ 115	8,521	—	8,521	16,769	—	16,769	27,047	35,683
1951-52	1,030	3	+ 1,027	+ 151	11,515	—	11,515	28,481	—	28,481	45,937	57,603
1952-53	1,053	5	+ 1,048	+ 154	19,377	—	19,377	20,154	—	20,154	32,506	52,037
1953-54	207	6	+ 201	+ 29	29,698	—	29,698	25,943	—	25,943	41,843	71,570

STATEMENT No. III

Month-end prices of copra and coconut oil of Indian and Ceylonese origin at Cochin.
(price per ton)

Date	Ceylonese copra and coconut oil.				Indian copra and coconut oil.			
	Landed cost with import duty.							
	Copra		Coconut oil		Copra		Coconut oil	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
31-1-1952	1,249	–	2,085	3	1,108	4	1,551	9
29-2-1952	1,124	–	1,860	3	954	13	1,410	14
31-3-1952	984	–	1,395	3	875	8	1,283	–
30-4-1952	1,034	–	1,485	3	954	13	1,402	–
31-5-1952	1,019	–	1,460	3	965	–	1,432	–
30-6-1952	1,059	–	1,510	3	1,050	4	1,577	2
30-7-1952	999	–	1,500	3	1,076	11	1,619	12
30-8-1952	1,015	–	1,510	3	1,078	7	1,602	11
30-9-1952	1,099	–	1,650	3	1,116	12	1,670	14
30-10-1952	1,319	–	1,970	3	1,298	6	1,943	11
28-11-1952	1,364	–	1,910	3	1,111	11	1,653	14
31-12-1952	1,394	–	1,985	3	1,172	3	1,739	2
30-1-1953	1,354	–	1,925	3	1,163	–	1,730	9
28-2-1953	1,307	–	1,887	–	1,254	14	1,867	–
31-3-1953	1,482	–	2,092	–	1,276	3	1,892	9
30-4-1953	1,472	–	1,972	–	1,206	4	1,803	1
29-5-1953	1,432	–	1,982	–	1,226	12	1,828	10
30-6-1953	1,207	–	1,737	–	1,176	7	1,746	12
31-7-1953	1,232	–	1,772	–	1,189	4	1,756	2
31-8-1953	1,212	–	1,812	–	1,167	14	1,726	5
30-9-1953	1,257	–	1,947	–	1,158	8	1,700	12
30-10-1953	1,287	–	1,957	–	1,190	15	1,722	1
30-11-1953	1,347	4	2,017	–	1,218	4	1,764	11
30-12-1953	1,302	–	2,012	–	1,244	10	1,824	6
29-1-1954	1,367	–	2,082	–	1,260	13	1,879	12
26-2-1954	1,192	–	1,837	–	1,145	12	1,734	13
31-3-1954	1,132	–	1,687	–	1,091	3	1,641	1
30-4-1954	1,122	–	1,732	–	1,095	7	1,645	5
31-5-1954	1,147	–	1,732	–	1,050	–	1,572	14
30-6-1954	1,122	–	1,717	–	1,034	15	1,543	–
30-7-1954	1,057	–	1,677	–	1,051	2	1,568	10
30-8-1954	1,067	–	1,647	–	1,128	10	1,658	2
29-9-1954	1,097	–	1,682	–	1,087	13	1,624	–
30-10-1954	1,122	–	1,727	–	1,120	3	1,666	10
29-11-1954	1,082	–	1,667	–	1,081	13	1,602	11

APPENDIX XII

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 52 – Pilot scheme for the correct estimation of the area and yield statistics of coconut in Madras State.

A pilot scheme for the correct estimation of area and yield statistics of coconut in the Madras State was sanctioned by this Committee at its 11th meeting (April 1950). The scheme was to be worked in the Malabar, Tanjore and East Godavari Districts for a period of one year at a cost of Rs. 20,300 which was to be shared equally by the Government of Madras and this Committee.

The sanction of the Government of India for the scheme was obtained and communicated to the Madras Government and they were requested to implement the same without delay. But due to financial stringency they have been unable to implement it so far.

With the formation of the Andhra State, the Governments of Madras and Andhra were requested to forward revised schemes for their States. The Madras Government have forwarded a revised scheme with their letter No. 113559–B. 11/54–3 dated 28-10-1954 (Annexure I).

The revised scheme is proposed to be implemented in 65 villages spread over four taluks in the Malabar District and two taluks in the Tanjore District. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 23,600 and is to be shared equally by that Government and the Indian Central Coconut Committee. In their forwarding letter referred to above, the Government of Madras have stated that they are addressing the Government of India separately for a grant of Rs. 5,900 to meet 50% of the Madras Government's share of the expenditure on the scheme.

The staff provided for the scheme includes 3 Statistical Investigators each in a pay scale of Rs. 150-5-200 per mensem, 6 Fieldmen each on Rs. 45-2-55-1-60 and a Computor on Rs. 90–140 per mensem. In the original scheme for the composite Madras State which this Committee had sanctioned the staff consisted of four Statistical Supervisors each on Rs. 100–8–140, 8 Fieldmen each on Rs. 45–2–55–1–60 and a Compiler on Rs. 45–3–60.

The scheme for the Andhra State since received provides for one Statistical Supervisor on Rs. 100–8–140 and a Computor–cum–Compiler on Rs. 45–3–60. The Government of Madras were, therefore, requested to state if they would like to alter the grades of pay and designation of posts of Statistical Investigators and computors as in the scheme for the composite Madras State which this Committee had sanctioned. The Government of Madras have now replied in their letter No. 113559–B. 11/54–11 dated 11–1–1955 (*Vide* Annexure 11) that the pay scales of Statistical Investigators and Compilers in other schemes in the State are the same as those proposed for the present scheme and that they cannot be changed.

It would appear from the details of expenditure provided by the Madras Government that they propose to give a higher starting pay in the above mentioned scales to some members of the staff. A higher start in the scale would require the Committee's sanction, according to item 13 of the "General Conditions Applicable to Grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee". The Government of Madras have not specifically pointed out this in their letter what the higher starting pay is and are being requested to state what it is.

The method suggested for the estimation of yield of coconut in the present scheme is slightly different from that which the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research had recommended for the composite Madras State and the Mysore State and which is now being adopted in the latter State. According to the method suggested by the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in each sample village, 60 trees are to be marked for the estimation of yield and these should consist of two distinct samples, the first being a random sample of 30 trees and the second a random sample of two clusters of 15 trees each. In the revised scheme of the Madras Government it is proposed that in each sample village, three fields may be selected at random and from each field 10 fruit bearing trees.

The Committee may now consider (1) whether the revised scheme submitted by the Government of Madras may be approved and the Committee agree to meet 50% of the total expenditure (2) whether the designation and scales of pay proposed for the statistical posts may be approved, (3) whether the higher initial start in the respective grades of pay which appears to have been given to some members of the staff may be sanctioned (4) whether the Director of Statistics, Madras may not be asked to work out details of the sampling design for the estimation of the yield of coconuts in consultation with the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, so that there may be uniformity in the methods adopted in the different States.

The Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee may first consider and report to the full Committee.

ANNEXURE I

Copy of letter No. 113559. B. II/54–3 dated 28th October, 1954, from the Deputy Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, Madras, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:-	Statistics – Coconut Area and Production – correct estimation of – Pilot survey scheme – proposals – forwarded.
Ref:-	Your letter No. F. 71 (1)/53 dated 7-8-1954, to the Director of Statistics, Madras.

I am directed to invite attention to your letter cited and to say that the Director of Statistics, Madras, has submitted a scheme to conduct a pilot survey on the area and production of coconut crop in this State. A copy of the scheme is enclosed. The scheme envisages the pilot survey of coconut to estimate the average number of nuts per tree and yield per acre by stratified random sampling. The survey is proposed to be conducted in 65 villages spread over in four taluks in Malabar District and two taluks in Tanjore District. The total cost on account of the scheme is Rs. 23,600/-. The share of the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the State Government is Rs. 11,800 each on a 50:50 basis.

2. I am to say that pending receipt of the Committee's approval, this Government have decided to treat the scheme as a Part II scheme for 1955-56. I am to request you to obtain the approval of the Committee for the scheme and also its sanction for a sum of Rs. 11,800/- (Rupees eleven thousand eight hundred only) towards its share of expenditure and communicate them to this Government at an early date.

3. I am to add that, at the instance of the Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, this Government are addressing the Government of India separately for a grant of Rs. 5,900/- to meet 50% of this Government's share of expenditure for the above scheme.

PILOT SURVEY FOR THE ESTIMATION OF AREA AND YIELD STATISTICS OF COCONUTS

1. Object of the scheme:-

The object of the pilot survey on coconut is to estimate the average number of nuts per tree and yield per acre. Accurate area statistics are a pre-requisite for accurate statistics of crop production and it is therefore proposed to improve also the accuracy of acreage statistics of coconut. This will be achieved by rationalising the method of supervision by ensuring inspection on randomly selected fields as desired by the Indian Central Coconut Committee.

2. Districts selected for the survey:

The survey will be conducted in four taluks of Malabar District and two taluks of Tanjore District. Appendix I shows the names of taluks selected for the survey and the number of villages proposed to be selected in each.

3. Plan of the survey:-

The survey will be conducted by the method of stratified random sampling, the taluk being taken as the stratum.

4. Sampling of villages:-

Sixty-five villages may be selected in the districts of Tanjore and Malabar. This may be distributed among the taluks selected for the survey in proportion to the area in each in such a manner that no taluk gets less than 5 villages. A preliminary list of villages growing coconut in each of the selected taluks will be prepared and a sample will be drawn up at random.

5. (i) Plan of field work:

In each of the villages selected, the enumeration of the number of coconut trees will be carried out, entries being made in Form I (*Vide* Appendix II) for each survey number or sub-number in the village. This work will be entrusted to fieldmen proposed to be appointed.

(ii) Supervision of enumeration work:

In each of the villages selected in the district a random sample of 10 survey numbers will be drawn up. The 10 survey numbers will be inspected and the information obtained is recorded in Form 2 (*Vide* Appendix II). This work will be carried out by the Statistical Investigators proposed to be appointed.

6. Yield estimation:

In each of the villages selected, three fields will be selected at random and in each field ten fruit bearing trees. For this a list of fruit bearing trees will be made out first for the selected fields in the selected villages.

Unlike field crops, coconuts are harvested six to twelve times a year. It is done every month in well maintained gardens and about six times a year in plantations with laterite soil, the more general practice being eight to nine times a year. The fieldmen proposed to be appointed will make entries in Form 3 (*Vide* Appendix II) as and when the trees are harvested and send the forms to the Director of Statistics every fortnight.

7. Staff:

The staff required for the survey on coconut in the districts of Tanjore and Malabar is given below:-

	No. of posts.
1. Statistical investigators (on Rs. 150-5-200)	3
2. Fieldmen (on Rs. 45-2-55-1-60)	6
3. Computor (on Rs. 90-140)	1

As already stated above, harvesting of coconut will be done generally eight to nine times a year and every month in well maintained gardens, it may be necessary to appoint the field staff for one year.

The data collected will give various statistics concerning the acreage and yield of coconut in the district, and will provide useful information regarding the best sampling scheme and the best methods of analysis. A computor may be appointed to attend to this work. In addition to the compilation and analysis of the data, the Computor will attend to work relating to the issue of instructions etc. to the field staff and watch the progress of the work. It is, therefore, necessary to appoint him for a period of one year.

8. Honoraria and Labour Charges:

As the assistance of the Karnams will be required in the selection of fields, marking of trees etc., they may be paid honoraria at Re. 1/- per village as it has been allowed in the case of crop cutting experiments on food crops. Labour charges may be provided at Re. 1/- per tree per year.

9. Financial implications:

The total cost per year works out to Rs. 23,600/-. Details are shown in Appendix III. The Indian Central Coconut Committee had recommended that the expenditure on the scheme should be shared between the Committee and the respective Government on a 50:50 basis. The share of this Government works out to Rs. 11,800/-.

(sd) M. Jaya Paul,
SUPERINTENDENT.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the names of taluks selected and the number of villages proposed to be selected in each.

District and taluk.	Average area in acres.	No. of villages proposed to be selected.
Tanjore District:		
1. Tiruthuraipundi taluk	7120	5
2. Pattukottai Taluk	11770	5
Total	18890	10
Malabar		
1. Kurumbranad taluk	118950	22
2. Ponani taluk	71010	14
3. Kozhikode taluk	50890	10
4. Kottayam taluk	46530	9
Total	287380	55
Grand total	306270	65

APPENDIX II

Form No. I

Madras Coconut Survey.

District................Taluk.................Village..............

Survey No. with Sub No if any	Number of coconut trees.			Total Columns (2+3 & 4)	Area recorded in adangal		
	Fruit bearing.	Non-fruit bearing.					
		Young.	Old or diseases		Coconut acres.	Total acres.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Note:- In column (8) record in this order (i) either "not irrigated" or "irrigated by............."
(ii) Names of crops other than coconut (if any).
(iii) Condition of coconut trees and
(iv) Any other observation.

APPENDIX II (Contd.) FORM No. 2

MADRAS COCONUT SURVEY

District.......................
Taluk.......................
Village.......................
Name of Statistical Investigator.........
Date of Inspection.........
Name of Karnam.........
Distance of village from taluk headquarters
Mode of approach

Sl. No.	Survey No. or Sub-No.	As recorded in the adangal				As actually found by inspection.					Area under coconut garden by actual measurement.	Irrigated or unirrigated (Yes or No)	Name of mixed crops, if any.	REMARKS
		Area of survey No. or Sub-No. (Acs)	Area under coconut. (Acs)	Name of mixed crops if any.	Irrigated or unirrigated source of irrigation	Number of coconut plams								
						In regular gardens		Strays.		Total (Columns 7, 8, 9 & 10)				
						Fruit bearing	Non-fruit bearing	Fruit bearing	Non-fruit bearing					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.														
2.														
3.														
4.														
5.														
6.														
7.														
8.														
9.														

APPENDIX II (Contd)

Form No. 3

MADRAS COCONUT SURVEY

District................Taluk....... ......Village................
Area under coconut in the village (as in adangal)...acres
Name of fieldman....................

Date of harvest	Serial Number of plant	Survey No. in which plant is located	Name of owner of plant	Number of nuts harvested Tender	 Green	 Dry	 Total (Cols 5, 6 & 7)	Signature of the supervising official
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Station....................
Date.. ....

Signature of Fieldman

APPENDIX III

Budget Estimates for the Pilot Survey on Coconut

Staff	No. of posts	Cost including allowance per month
		Rs.
1. Statistical Investigators on Rs. (150–5–200)	3	603
2. Fieldmen (Rs. 45-2-55-1-60)	6	456
3. Computer (Rs. 90–140)	1	126
4. Travelling allowance to Statistical investigators at Rs. 150/- per mensem and Travelling Allowance to Fieldmen at Rs. 20/– per mensem		570
Total		1,755

Cost for one year Rs. 21,060/–

Other charges:	Rs.
1. Honoraria to Karnams at Re. 1/- per village for 65 villages	65
2. Labour charges at Re. 1/-per tree for 1950 trees	1,950
3. Contingencies	500
	2,515

Grand total Rs. 23,575 or Rs. 23,600/-
Share of Madras Government — Rs. 11,800/-
Share of Indian Central Coconut Committee — Rs. 11,800/-

(Sd)
Superintendent.

ANNEXURE II

Copy of letter No. 113559-B.II/54-11 dated 11th January, 1955, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Madras, Agriculture Department, Fort St. George, Madras, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Agriculture - Indian Central Coconut Committee - Pilot Scheme for the correct estimation of area and yield statistics of coconuts - proposals.

Reference:- Your letter No. F. 71 (1)/53 dated 27-11-1954.

With reference to your letter cited, I am directed to enclose a copy of letter No. 11105-G3/54-6, dated 31-12-1954, from the Director of Statistics. In the circumstances stated by the Director of Statistics, I am to say that this Government are not in favour of altering the scales of pay and the designation of statistical Investigators and Computers for the above Scheme. I am to request that the Committee's approval of the Scheme may be obtained and communicated at an early date.

Copy of letter No. 11105-G. 3/54-6, dated 31-12-1954, from the Director of Statistics, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, Madras.

Subject:- Statistics - Coconut - Area and production - correct estimation of - Pilot Survey Schemes - proposals.

Ref:- Govt. Endt. No. 113559–B. 11/54-6 Agriculture Department dated 10-12-1954.

In his letter No. F.71(1)/53, dated 27–11–1954, communicated with Government Endorsement cited, the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee has enquired whether this Government would like to alter the grades of pay and designation of posts of Statistical Investigators and Computer as in the scheme for the Andhra State. Details of the Scheme for the Andhra State have not been given. However, it is seen from the scheme drawn up for the composite State of Madras that the number of villages proposed to be selected in East Godavari district of Andhra State was 11 as against 64 (rounded to 65 now) proposed to be selected in the districts of Tanjore and Malabar of Madras State. The work connected with the scheme for Madras State will, therefore, be nearly six times that of the Andhra State's scheme.

On this basis, the staff for the Madras State should be six times the number for the Andhra State, but it is not so. The staff proposed in my letter No.11105-G. 3/54-6 dated 30-8-1954 is 3 Statistical Investigators, while the staff proposed for Andhra State is one Statistical Supervisor. The Statistical Investigators in the Madras Scheme will, therefore, have twice the extent of jurisdiction of the Statistical Investigators proposed in the Andhra State.

2. The scales of pay for the Statistical Ivestigators is Rs. 150–5–200 and for the Computer Rs. 90-5-140. Statistical Investigators and Computers are appointed

for statistical work of the type contemplated in the scheme. Such a staff has already been approved by Government for the scheme, on paddy and millets which are in operation in this State since 1950. It does not seem desirable to create new categories of Statistical Investigators and Computers on reduced scales of pay for the scheme now under consideration, as the existence of two such categories will create administrative difficulties. The Statistical Investigators and Computers in this Scheme will have duties and responsibilities similar to those attached to their counterparts in the other schemes. It will be seen from para one above that the Statistical Investigators proposed for this scheme will have to do twice the amount of work proposed for the Statistical Investigator in the Andhra Scheme.

(Sd)
Superintendent.

APPENDIX XIII

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 53 - Pilot Scheme for the correct estimation of the area and yield statistics of coconuts in Mysore State.

At its 11th meeting (April 1950) the Indian Central Coconut Committee had sanctioned a pilot scheme for the correct estimation of the area under and yield of coconuts in Mysore State for one year at a cost of Rs. 18,400 to be shared equally by the Committee and the Mysore Government. It was put into operation from 21-8-1951. At its 15th meeting (April 1952) the Committee considered proposals from the Mysore Government for extending the scheme upto the end of December, 1953, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 8,902/- and decided that the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research should be requested to review the progress of the scheme and, in case he was in favour of the extension, the scheme might be allowed to be continued. On the recommendation of the Statistical Adviser the scheme was extended upto the end of December, 1953. The work relating to the estimation of the yield of coconuts could not, however, be completed by the end of December, 1953 and on the 12th December, 1953 proposals were received from the Government of Mysore for extension of the period of the scheme for one year from 1-1-1954 at a net additional expenditure of Rs 6,200. As this extension was considered very necessary by the Mysore Government for completing the work, the Government of India's sanction for it was obtained and communicated to the Government of Mysore. The Government of India's sanction was ratified by the Indian Central Coconut Committee at its 19th meeting (April 1954).

The progress report of the scheme for the year ending 30-6-1954 considered at its last meeting of the Committee showed that the work on the estimation of yield of nuts according to the extended scheme was actually started only from 1-7-1954 and that it would have to be continued until 30-6-1955, under departmental supervision. The Committee then decided that the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research should be requested to offer his views on the progress report. A copy of the letter of the Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research communicating the views of the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the progress report is enclosed. (Annexure I).

The Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has advised the Committee that the further continuance of the scheme should depend on a critical assessment of the work done with the help of a detailed report. He has also stated that the delay in completing the necessary analysis for bringing out a more detailed report was due to lack of adequate statistical assistance at the State headquarters. He has, therefore, suggested that one Statistical Assistant and one Computer should be immediatly appointed for a period of six months.

The Director of Agriculture, Mysore State has now submitted proposals to his Government to accord necessary sanction for appointing one Statistical Assistant and a Senior Computer, for a period of six months from 15-2-1955 at a total cost of Rs. 1,608 and has requested for the approval of the Committee for appointing the above staff and for meeting 50% of the expenditure (*Vide* Annexure II).

In view of the fact that the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recommended that the additional staff may be provided immediately the Director of Agriculture's request to appoint the staff may be acceded to. The Committee may also agree to meet 50% of the expenditure provided the Government of Mysore agree to meet the balance of the expenditure. The higher start proposed for the Statistical Assistant may also be approved.

The Marketing and Economics Sub-Committee may first consider the subject and report to the full Committee.

ANNEXURE I

Copy of letter No. F. 11(19)/54-Stat dated the 31st December, 1954 from the Under Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Jamnagar House Hutments, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Pilot scheme for the correct estimation of area and yield of coconut in the Mysore State.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. F. 71(1)/53 dated the 4th November, 1954 enclosing a progress report on the subject cited above for the views of the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. I am to observe that the Statistical Adviser had not been informed of the extension of the survey after 31st December 1953 and as such he was not aware of the circumstances under which the extension was asked for by the State Government and sanctioned by the Indian Central Coconut Committee. During the course of personal discussions which the Statistical Adviser had recently with the Statistician from the Mysore Government, it was understood that further extension for one year after 31st December, 1953 was sanctioned by the Committee on the condition that the *ad hoc* staff employed for the field and supervisory work would be dispensed with after the 31st December 1953 and the departmental staff would instead be entrusted with the work thereafter. In view of the fact that the survey is exploratory in nature with the object of collecting necessary material for formulating suitable techniques for extending the method to other coconut areas, the appointment of special staff and training them in the procedures was considered necessary and accordingly provided for in the beginning of the present scheme and it would have been desirable in the Statistical Adviser's view that such trained staff continued in order to ensure that the quality of field and supervisory work was maintained at the required level.

A lot of material has so far been collected in the course of the present scheme and a report much more detailed than the one submitted by the State Governments would have been ready by now. The discussions with the State Statistician have revealed that the delay in completing the necessary analysis for bringing out such a more detailed report was due to lack of adequate statistical assistance at the State headquarters. In the interest of expediting the statistical analysis of the data that has accumulated so far and the prepartion of a comprehensive report, the Statistical Adviser is of the opinion that at least one Statistical Assistant and a Computer should be immediately provided to the State Statistician for a period of 6 months. The State Statistician has also expressed the hope that he would be able to prepare such a report by the end of six months if this assistance is immediately provided by the Indian Central Coconut Committee. Detailed proposals in this regard will be soon submitted by the State Statistician himself. In the opinion of the Statistical

Adviser the further continuance of these surveys in Mysore will depend on a critical assessment of the work already done with the help of a detailed report. This report is also essential for providing valuable guidance in planning similar surveys for other areas such as Andhra and Madras and for this reason also the preparation of such a report needs to be expedited.

ANNEXURE II

Copy of letter No. A. St.26/54-55 dated 17th January 1955, from the Director of Agriculture, Bangalore to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Sub:- Pilot Scheme for estimation of area and yield of coconut in Mysore State.
Ref:- F. 71 (1)/53 dated 18th December 1954.

With reference to the above subject, I write to state that the State Government has been addressed in this office letter of even number and date to kindly accord necessary sanction for appointing one Statistical Assistant and one Senior Computer for a period of 6 months from 15th February 1955, to prepare a report of present Pilot Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 804/- (being 50% share of the total cost) as detailed in the margin. A copy of D. O. letter No. 4 (2)/53–Stat, dated 27/28–12-54 received from Sri K. V. R. Sastry, Assistant Professor of Statistics, Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the above connection is enclosed for your kind reference.

1. One Statistical Assistant on Rs. 150/- plus D. A. 35/-	Rs.	185/- p. m.
2. One Sr. Computer on Rs. 60/- p. m. plus D. A. 23/-		83/- ,,
	Total	268/- ,,
For six months	Rs.	1608/-

I request that necessary approval of the Committee for appointing the staff detailed above at a cost of Rs. 804/- may kindly be obtained and communicated very early to state Government.

Copy of D. O. No. 4 (2)/53–Stat. dated 27/28th December 1954, from Sri K. V. R. Sastry, Assistant Professor of Statistics, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, to Sri A. A. Rau, Statistician and Agricultural Meteorologist, New Public Offices, Bangalore.

This is in continuation of the discussions which we had recently with Dr. Panse regarding the coconut survey in Mysore State. We are suggesting to the Coconut Committee that the State Statistician should be immediately provided with the assistance of a Statistical Assistant and a Computer for a period of six months from the date of recruitment in order to complete the necessary analysis of the data that has accumulated so far for preparing a comprehensive report thereon. Detailed proposals stating the budget requirements etc., however, are to go from your side with a covering letter to the Coconut Committee and since the Committee will like to consider these proposals at their ensuing meeting in January, I request you to formulate these details and communicate the same to the Committee with a copy endorsed to us.

Copy of letter No. A. St. 26/54-55, dated 15th January 1955 from the Director of Agriculture, Bangalore, to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Home, Forest and Agriculture Departments, Bangalore.

Sub:- Pilot Scheme for estimation of area and yield of coconut in Mysore State.

In connection with the subject referred to above, I write to state that the work relating to a critical and exhaustive study of the data collected so far and the preparation of the report of the present Pilot Scheme as required by the Indian Central Coconut Committee needs the marginally noted staff, who will have to be appointed for a period of at least 6 months from 15th February 1955. This is felt necessary in view of the fact that vast amount of data under this scheme has been collected and owing to lack of technical assistance it has not been possible to study the data exhaustively and critically and to analyse and interpret the data that has so far been collected. The matter was also discussed by the Statistician of this Department with the Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi on 23rd December 1954 during his recent visit. A copy of the D. O. letter received from Delhi is also enclosed. This pilot scheme being of a research nature, technical assistance is required. A higher starting pay of Rs. 150/- is provided, in order to appoint a person with high technical qualifications and research experience in Statistical theory.

1. One Statistical Assistant on Rs. 150/- plus Rs. 35/-
2. One Sr. Computer on Rs. 60/- plus Rs. 23/- dearness allowance.

The total expenditure for 6 months is Rs. 1,608/- half of which, i. e., Rs. 804/- will be met out of the general savings under the Crop Cutting Experiments Scheme and the other half of Rs. 804/- will be met by the Indian Central Coconut Committee.

The Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam has also been addressed separately in the matter of obtaining the Committee's approval in question and communicate the same to the State Government very early.

I request that necessary sanction of Government may kindly be obtained for the appointment of the staff early.

APPENDIX XIV

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 16 - Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod – question of successor to present Director – consideration of.

In their letter No. F. 2-26/53-Com. II dated 4-6-1954 the Government of India had conveyed their sanction to the extension of the period of re-employment of Shri C. M. John as Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod for a period of one year from 8-6-1954 to 7–6–1955 on existing terms and conditions.

In D. O. No. F. 2-26/53–Com. II dated 29-6-1954 received from the Under Secretary to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture it was stated as follows:-

"The Central Government while agreeing to the extension of the period of re–employment of Dr. John by one year from 8th June, 1954, have stipulated that in the meantime attempts should be made to find out a suitable person to replace Dr. John on the expiry of his present term. The requisite qualifications for the post of Director are that he should be an M. Sc. or B. Sc. (Hons) in Natural Science with wide experience in breeding of oilseeds crops and with at least five years' experience in directing research on coconuts and should preferably be below 45 years of age. Necessary steps may kindly be taken in this direction and the result communicated to this Ministry in due course."

In my D. O. No. F. 10 (5)-4/54 dated 22-10-1954, I pointed out certain aspects of the question which I suggested might be considered before taking action as suggested in the Ministry's D. O. mentioned above. I wrote as follows:-

"The research set-up of the Committee consists of its two Central Coconut Research Stations at Kasaragod and Kayangulam. Although the two Stations are independent units the Director, Central Coconut Research

Station, Kasaragod has supervisory control over the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam. When vacancies occur in one station the claims are considered not only of those in that station but of those in the other station also. That being the case, it is for consideration whether in filling up the Director's post the claims of Dr. K. P. V. Menon, Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station. Kayangulam should not be taken into account. The post of Director at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod and that of Joint Director Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam carry the same scale of pay, namely, Rs. 600-1150; the Director exercising supervisory control over both stations. The Director can be in immediate charge of either the Kasaragod or the Kayangulam Station depending on the subject he is a specialist in. Shri C. M. John being a specialist in botany and breeding and considered senior to Dr. K. P. V. Menon, Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, happened to be the Director in immediate charge of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod. By the same token, when Shri C. M. John relinquishes his post as Director at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, it is for consideration whether Dr. K. P. V. Menon, now Joint Director at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam may not be appointed as Director and Plant Pathologist at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam as there is no Plant Pathologist's post at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod. In case Dr. Menon is appointed as Director as suggested above another person will have to be appointed as Joint Director at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod. As regards the post of Joint Director also we may consider whether one of the heads of research sections can be promoted to that post and in case such promotion is not possible the question of recruiting someone as Joint Director and Botanist from outside may have to be considered. If it is found feasible to appoint one of the present heads of sections as Joint Director, then the residuary appointment of the head of the botany and breeding section at Kasaragod alone need be made at present.

I would request you kindly to consider this aspect of the question and let me have the views of Government in the matter to enable me to take further action in the matter".

To the above suggestions the Ministry replied that the recommendations regarding appointment to the posts of Director and Joint Director might be placed before the Scientific Appointments Sub-Committee and the main Committee for their consideration in the first instance and that their recommendations might be forwarded to the Ministry with the character rolls of the officers concerned as soon as possible.

As regards the question of the promotion of a suitable candidate as Joint Director in case the present Joint Director is appointed as Director and Plant Pathologist, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, I had addressed Shri C. M. John to let me have his views regarding the claims of Shri E. J. Varghese and Dr. K. M. Pandalai, the senior most officers at the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam respectively. I have not received his comments yet although I have reminded him telegraphically. My D. O. No. F. 10(5)-4/54 dated 6-1-1955 addressed to Shri John in this connection is reproduced below:—

"As you are aware, the Government of India had sent a letter stating that while agreeing to the extension of your re-employment by one year from the 8th June, 1954 they had stipulated that attempts should be made to find out a suitable person to replace you on the expiry of your present term. I had in that connection pointed out to the Government of India whether it was not necessary to consider the claim of Dr. Menon, Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam to the post of Director before it was advertised. They have asked me to place the matter for the consideration of the Appointments Sub-Committee and the full Committee at the forthcoming meeting. In case they decide to appoint Dr. Menon as the Director and Plant Pathologist at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, there would be the question of appointing a Joint Director to be in charge of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod. As far as I can see now, Mr. Varghese is the senior most among the heads of sections at Kasaragod excluding you, and Dr. Pandalai at Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam excluding Dr. Menon. In order to enable me to put up a note to the Committee recommending a candidate for the Joint Director's post from among our staff, I would thank you kindly to let me know confidentially whom you consider should be appointed as Joint Director at Kasaragod, whether Mr. Varghese or Dr. Pandalai taking into consideration their total length of service, merits etc. Dr. Pandalai is designated as Soil Chemist while Mr. Varghese's designation is Analytical Chemist. It is, therefore, for consideration whether the Soil Chemist can be fitted into the post of Analytical Chemist and *vice versa.*

I am in this connection to refer you to my D. O. No. F. 68(3)/53 dated 16-2-1954 enclosing thereon a copy of office memorandum No. M-211/51-Ests. dated 15-12-1951 of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, received from the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Agriculture), regarding the principles to be followed in making promotions and confirmations in which merit is given the chief consideration.

I shall, therefore, thank you kindly to let me have a reply confidentially as to who among the two officers, Dr. Pandalai and Mr. Varghese, should be recommended for the post of Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod taking into consideration chiefly the merits and the length of service. I propose requesting the President to allow you to attend the meeting of the Appointments Sub-Committee which will also consider the appointment of an Artist Photographer at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod.

As the note has to be submitted for the consideration of the Committee at the forthcoming meeting, I shall be grateful for a very early reply in the matter".

An important point that has to be considered in this connection is whether the Soil Chemist can be fitted into the post of Analytical Chemist and *vice versa.* The qualifications and experience of Messrs. Varghese and Pandalai are indicated in the encloure to this note. Shri John's views in the matter can be obtained by the Scientific Appointments Sub-Committee when it meets at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod on the 30th January, 1955.

In case the Committee consider that an officer from some other department should be appointed as Joint Director and Botanist, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod the post may be advertised.

The points for consideration and decision are:-

1. Whether the present Joint Director may be appointed as Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam on the expiry of the term of Shri John as Director, Central Coconut Reseagch Station, Kasaragod, and

2. whether one of the officers of the two Research Stations may be selected for appointment as Joint Director at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, the selection being made on the basis of merit as laid down in the Home Affairs Ministry's Memorandum No. M. 211/51–Ests. dated 15-12-1951. If not, whether the post of Joint Director and Botanist, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod may be advertised.

The question will first be considered by the Scientific Appointments Sub–Committee which will report to the full Committee.

APPENDIX

Name	Qualification	Experience
I. Sri E. J. Varghese.	B. A. (Madras); M. Sc. (Madras) awarded for orginal biochemical investigation on "Rice Polysaccharides with special reference to quality.	1) 20½ years' experience in Agricultural Research including knowledge and experience of analytical technique of the analysis of soils, manures, irrigation waters, fodder, fruits, vegetables, sugar, dairy products, agriculture liming materials etc. etc. 2) Was employed as(Analytical Chemist) Civilian Gazetted Officer under the Government of India, Department of Food & the Directorate of Food Inspection and had worked in Military Units at Patna in Bihar, Kasauli, Delhi and Noushera. 3) Trained for the inspection and analysis of numerous types of foodstuffs, in the Military Food Laboratory, Kasauli. 4) Had worked for one year in the Laboratory of the Cyto-geneticist, Coimbatore.

Name	Qualification	Experience
		5) Had six months' training in Agricultural Bacteriology under the Agricultural Bacteriologist in the Chemistry Section.
		6) Was part-time lecturer in the Madras Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
		7) Experience in conducting special courses of study in jaggery manufacture from cane juice, palmyra juice and coconut toddy.
		8) Has experience in the detection of adulteration of cereal products.
		9) Since 27th August, 1951 working as Analytical Chemist at the Committee's Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod.

II. Dr. K. M. Pandalai	M. Sc. (Allahabad) 1932, A. R. I. C. (London) 1936, Ph. D. (Andhra) 1937 – working knowledge of German and French.	About 18 years service and has held the following posts:- 1) Assistant Chemist, Agricultural Department, Government of Travancore (January 1937 to September 1938). 2) Chemical Assistant to Plant Pathologist, Investigations on coconut palm diseases, Quilon (September 1938 to June 1939). 3) Lecturer in Chemistry, University College, Trivandrum (June 1939 to September, 1945). 4) Senior Biochemist, Investigations on Penicillin and other Antibiotics, Indian Research Fund Association, Haffkine Institute, Bombay (from September 1945 to June 1946). 5) Senior Biochemist, Investigations on Penicillin and other Antibiotics, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (from June 1946 to date of joining the Committee. 6) Soil Chemist, Central Coconut Rearch Station, Kayangulam from 19th January, 1949.

APPENDIX XV

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 19 Gradual introduction of Hindi in the work of the offices of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices.

Copy of a circular letter received from the Government of India forwarding extracts from the minutes of an Inter-Ministry meeting held in April 1954 to consider suggestions regarding the gradual introduction of Hindi in the work of the Ministries of the Government of India (*Vide* Annexure I) is attached to this note. The Government have asked for a report of the action taken by this Committee in the matter, to be sent to them in due course.

Copies of the letter were forwarded to the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod and the Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam and their comments in the matter were obtained. These are given in Annexures II and III respectively.

The comments of the Director and Joint Director regarding the various points in the minutes of the Inter-Ministry meeting are summarised below:-

Point in the Inter-Ministry meeting minutes.	Comments of the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod.	Comments of the Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam.
I	II	III
1. Communications from public in Hindi should be replied to in Hindi as far as possible.	This should be done.	This should be done.
2. Publication of administration reports, Journals etc., in English & Hindi.	Reports of the two Central Coconut Research Stations may be arranged to be translated into Hindi by the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agri).	Reports of the Station being highly technical translation into Hindi highly difficult.
3. Publication in Hindi of Government resolutions and legislative enactments.	No comments.	Does not concern this Station.
4. Correspondence with State Governments having Hindi as the Official language – Letters in English to them should be accompained by a translation in Hindi.	A Hindi translation may accompany a letter in English.	Wherever possible a Hindi translation will accompany a letter in English.

I	II	III
5. President's order for the above procedure.	No comments.	Does not concern the station.
6. Fixation of targets for replacement of English by Hindi and assessment of the requirements of additional staff for the purpose.	Fixation of target not feasible as correspondence mainly with Government officers in South India where Hindi is not yet popular. Action will, however, be taken as suggested against item No. 1 above.	Does not concern the station.
7. Organisation of Hindi classes for Government servants and the prescription that all Government servants below 40 should have passed a Hindi examination before the expiry of the 15-year transitional period.	Hindi classes may be held for members of staff below 40 years and they may be required to pass the examinations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha.	The latter suggestion is agreed to.
8. Prescription of Hindi as a subject for All-India Competitive Examinations.	No comments.	Does not concern us.

The Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, has also suggested that in order to carry out his suggestions against item Nos. (1), (4) and (7) the post of an Assistant with the salary scale of Rs. 80-5-120-8-200-10/2-220 may be created at his station and a Science Graduate with Hindi as Second Language or with equivalent proficiency in Hindi may be appointed to the post.

He has also suggested that a part-time teacher may be appointed at the expense of the Committee to conduct a one-hour class in Hindi every day for the staff of his station.

As far as the office of the Committee is concerned, the undersigned agrees with the suggestions of the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, in regard to items (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8).

As regards item (2) it may be stated that besides the reports of the two Central Coconut Research Stations, there are the annual reports of the Committee, the quarterly "The Indian Coconut Journal", the monthly "Bulletin" and pamphlets issued by the Committee. The question as to which of these should be published in Hindi has to be considered. It is suggested that for the present besides the reports of the Central Coconut Research Stations, the annual report of the Committee may also be arranged to be published in Hindi. The translation of the report into Hindi and its printing in that language may be arranged through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture). The publication of the Journal, Bulletin etc. in Hindi does not appear to be necessary at present. In the circumstances the Committee may consider appointing for the office of the Committee a Graduate with proficiency in Hindi to draft letters in Hindi and translate English letters into Hindi as mentioned at items (1) and (4) above and a part-time instructor to teach Hindi for an hour every day to the members of the staff of the Committee's office. Similar arrangements may be made at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam also, although the Joint Director has not made a specific request for the purpose. As regards the engagement of the part-time instructor in Hindi it may be done for periods of 3 months at a time provided there are six or more persons available to attend the course.

The Committee may now decide –

1) whether a Science Graduate with proficiency in Hindi may be appointed on a permanent basis at each of the two Central Coconut Research Stations and a Graduate proficient in Hindi in the office of the Committee to attend to the work mentioned at items (1) and (4) above, (2) whether a part-time instructor may be appointed for periods of 3 months at a time at each of the two Central Coconut Research Stations and the office of the Committee, provided there are six or more persons available to attend the Hindi class, and (3) whether the reports of the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam and the annual report of the Committee may be arranged to be translated into Hindi through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The subject may first be considered by the Finance Sub-Committee, which will report to the full Committee.

ANNEXURE I

Copy of letter No. F. 10–5/54–PC. II dated the 16th October, 1954, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, to all Heads of attached and sub. offices (including Commodity Committees) of the Ministry.

Subject:- Gradual introduction of Hindi in the work of the Ministries of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices.

I am directed to forward herewith relevant extracts from a Record Note of the Inter-Ministry meeting held on 12–4–1954 regarding gradual introduction of Hindi in the work of the Ministries of the Government of India, for your information and with the request that the instructions contained therein may please be carried out in your office at an early date. I am to request that a report of the action taken in the matter may please be furnished to this Ministry in due course.

Copy with a copy of the enclosure forwarded to all Administrative Sections and the Hindi Section for information.

Extracts from the Minutes of an Inter–Ministry meeting held on April 12th 1954 to consider the suggestions regarding the gradual introduction of Hindi in the work of the Ministries of the Government of India.

* * *

The following conclusions were reached:-

(1) All communications received from members of the public in Hindi should, as far as possible, be replied to in Hindi, the language being of a simple nature.

(2) Administrative reports, official journals, reports to Parliament, etc. should, if possible, be published both in English as well as in Hindi.

(3) Government resolutions and legislative enactments would, of necessity, have to be published in English as English was, for the present, the recognised language under the Constitution. To effect gradual replacement and to assist the members of the public, suitable translation of resolutions and legislative enactments should, where possible, be issued along with the original English version. It should, however, be made clear that the authentic version would be the English one.

(4) Correspondence with State Governments which had adopted Hindi as their official language, should be in English, but a Hindi translation should, if possible, accompany all communications sent by the Government of India. This would be advisable to avoid any constitutional difficulties.

(5) In order to comply with the provisions of the Constitution, it was felt that it would be desirable to obtain an order from the President, before the above-mentioned procedure was introduced.

(6) Each Ministry should fix annual targets for the gradual replacement of English by Hindi. In order to achieve this objective each Ministry should investigate how much of its work could be done in Hindi and assess its requirements of additional staff for the purpose. It was recognised that the requirements of all the Ministries would not necessarily be uniform.

(7) The need for the setting up of Hindi classes for Government servants was emphasised. Prof. Humayun Kabir stated that three-monthly classes were being held at which 500 candidates were being taught Hindi. It was agreed that prizes should be awarded for proficiency in Hindi and not merely for learning the language. The suggestion that promotion should be made dependent upon proficiency in Hindi after a period of two years was not accepted. It was, however, agreed that an element of compulsion should be introduced in the matter of learning Hindi. Government should prescribe that all Government servants below the age of 40 years should be required to pass a Hindi examination before the 15-year transitional period expired. If such officers did not pass the examination, the question of their retention in service after the expiry of the 15-year period would have to be considered.

(8) It had been proposed by the Education Ministry that Hindi should be made a compulsory subject for the All-India competitive examinations, provided that the candidate would be required only to pass or obtain a minimum number of marks in that language, the marks not being counted towards the total. This proposal was strongly supported by Shri R. K. Nehru, who stated that its adoption was being considered for the I. F. S. Examination. Shri Nehru also suggested that the test in the open competition should be confined to a

working knowledge of Hindi for the non-Hindi speaking candidates and of some other regional language for the Hindi speaking candidates. He also felt that the tests during the probationary period should be of a higher standard. The policy of the Education Ministry and the suggestions made by Shri Nehru did not, however, find favour with the meeting, as it was felt that even with the proviso that for the All-India competitive examinations, candidates would be required only to pass or obtain a minimum number of marks not being counted towards the total, those with Hindi as their mother tongue, would be placed at a considerable advantage, as compared to others who did not know Hindi as they would have to spend a considerable time even for acquiring a working knowledge of the language and would not be able to devote sufficient time to other subjects. It was, however, agreed that Hindi should be introduced as a compulsory subject during the probationary period of the officers concerned and confirmation should be made dependent on the passing of a test in Hindi.

ANNEXURE II

Copy of letter No. Con. 12/54 dated 14-12-1954, from the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Gradual introduction of Hindi in the work of the Ministries of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices.

Reference:- Your Secret letter No. F. 66/53 dated 1-12-1954.

With reference to your letter cited above I am to state that it would appear from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture) letter No. F.10-5/54-PC. II dated 16-10-1954 that it is obligatory on our part to carry out the instructions contained in the extract from the Record Note of the Inter-Ministry meeting held on 12-4-1954. The following comments are, however, offered:-

(1) All communications received from the public in Hindi may be replied to in Hindi, as far as possible.

(2) The administrative reports of the two Central Coconut Research Stations may be arranged to be translated into Hindi by the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture).

(3) No comments.

(4) Letters in Hindi received from the State Governments which have adopted Hindi as the official language may be replied to in English but a Hindi translation may be sent along with the reply in English.

(5) No comments.

(6) Since our correspondence are mainly with the public and Government offices in South India where Hindi has not yet become popular, it is not possible to fix annual targets for the gradual replacement of English by Hindi. However, as a first step we may carry out the instructions contained in item (1).

(7) Hindi classes for all members of the staff below the age of 40 years may be held and they be required to pass the Prathmik, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha Visharad Examinations of the Dakshina Bharatha Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras within the 15-year transitional period.

(8) No comments.

2. For carring out the directions contained in items (1) and (6), sanction may be accorded for:-

(i) creation of the post of an Assistant on Rs. 80-5-120-8-200-10/2-220 and for appointment of a Science Graduate, with Hindi as the Second Language for the Degree Examinations or who has equivalent proficiency in Hindi, to the post.

(ii) Engaging a part-time teacher to conduct classes in Hindi for the staff daily on all working days of the Research Station from 12–30 P. M. to 1–30 P. M. and to coach the staff for the examinations detailed in item (7) above, the salary of the teacher being met by the Indian Central Coconut Committee.

ANNEXURE III

Copy of letter No. 3458/18/54 dated 10th December, 1954 from the Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Sub:- Gradual introduction of Hindi in the work of the Ministries of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices.
Ref:- Your letter No. F. 66/53 dated 1–12–1954.

With reference to your letter cited above I am to offer the following comments:-

1. Communications received from members of the public in Hindi would, as far as possible, be replied to in Hindi.
2. Reports etc. of this Station are of a highly technical nature and therefore it would not be possible at present to publish them in Hindi.
3. Does not concern us.
4. Correspondence received in Hindi from State Governments which have adopted Hindi as official language will be replied to in English and wherever possible a Hindi translation as suggested would also be sent.
5. Does not concern us.
6. do do
7. The suggestion that all Government servants below the age of 40 years should pass a Hindi examination before the 15-year transitional period expires, is acceptable.
8. Does not concern us.

APPENDIX XVI

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 20 - Amendments to the Indian Central Coconut Committee Provident Fund Rules.

Annexure I to this note is a copy of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture letter No. F. 17-52/53-Com. I dated 22/23-9-1954 enquiring whether the Committee would have any objection to the amendment of the existing Provident Fund Rules of the Committee so as to provide for all employees of the Committee, whether temporary or permanent, being entitled to subscribe to the Provident Fund and for all those who have put in 3 complete years' service under the Committee becoming eligible for the Committee's contribution.

The existing rules on the subject are reproduced below:–

Rule 5 (i):- These rules shall apply to every salaried officer and servant of the Committee, *not being*-

(a) a person in the service of the Government whose services have been lent or transferred to the Committee; or

(b) *a person in the temporary service of the Committee;* or

(c) a probationer.

Rule 18 - *Deductions*:- (1) Subject to the condition that no deductions may be made which reduce the credit by more than the amount of any contribution by the Committee with interest thereon credited under Rules 11 and 12, before the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber in the Funds is paid out of the Fund, the Committee may direct the deduction therefrom of:-

(a) ....

(b) any amount, if a subscriber resigns his employment under the Committee *within five years* of the commencement thereof, otherwise than by reason of superannuation or a declaration by competent medical authority that he is unfit for further service; or if a subscriber resigns his employment with the permission of the Committee to take up service with the Central or State Government or with any of the Commodity Committees.

It will be seen from Rule 5(1) (b) that a person in the temporary service of the Committee is not at all entitled to subscribe to the Provident Fund. And according to Rule 18(1) (b) only those subscribers to the fund who have put in *five years of service or more* are eligible to the Committee's contribution. If the proposals of the Government of India are accepted the Committee may approve of the following amendments to the rules in question:-

1) The existing Rule 5(1) (b) be deleted and Rule 5(1) (c) renumbered as 5(1) (b).

2) The word "five" in Rule 18(1) (b) be substituted by the word "three".

In their letter No. F. 21-66/54-Com. I dated 14-10-1954 (Annexure II) the Ministry of Food & Agriculture have suggested the deletion of sub-rule (3) of Rule 20 of the Indian Central Coconut Committee Provident Fund Rules so that the expenses for the management of the fund may not be debited to the fund itself. Rule 20(3) on the subject reads as follows:-

> "All expenses of the fund shall be met by the Committee from the income of the Fund as the Committee may direct".

No expenditure connected with the management of the fund has so far been debited to the Provident Fund.

There is no likelihood of our incurring any such expenditure in future also except by way of safe custody fee for the 2-year National Savings Certificates purchased from the income of the fund and lodged in the Imperial Bank of India, Cochin. The expenditure on this item being negligible-the Imperial Bank of India charges only ¼% of the face value of the National Savings Certificates-it could as well be met from the Committee's general fund. In case the Committee agree to the proposal, rule 20(3) may be deleted and rule 20(4) renumbered as rule 20(3).

Again, the Ministry have in their letter No. F. 1-45/54-Com. I dated 2/3-11-1954 (Annexure III) pointed out that the powers of the President in regard to the grant of advances from the Provident Funds under the various Commodity Committees are not uniform and that the Government of India consider it desirable that the rules in this regard should be uniform under all the Committees as far as possible. They have enquired whether this Committee would like to suggest any changes in the existing Provident Fund Rules of the Committee and to delegate its powers to its President in the same manner as that proposed by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee.

The amended powers proposed to be delegated contemplate the grant of a loan while another loan is still in existence. It has not been positively stated anywhere in the Committee's Contributory Provident Fund Rules that a fresh loan can be given when another remains to be paid off. The possibility of two concurrent loans has to be deduced from Rule 14 (3) which says that "*If more than one advance has been made* to a subscriber, each advance shall be treated separately for the purpose of recovery". It would, therefore, be better to have a definite provision made for the grant of concurrent advances by amending the present Rule 13(c) which reads as follows:-

> "An advance shall not except for special reasons be granted until at least twelve months elapse after the final repayment of all previous advances together with interest thereon unless the amount already advanced does not exceed two-thirds of the amount admissible under clause (b)".

Amended in the manner now suggested it would read as follows:-

> "An advance shall not except for special reasons be granted until after the final repayment of all previous advances together with interest thereon."

If the above amendment is approved by the Committee, it would be necessary also to amend items 5 and 6 of the existing delegation of powers regarding grant of advances. Items 5 and 6 of the existing and the proposed delegation of powers are given below:-

Item No.	Nature of existing power.	Nature of the amended power now proposed.	Authority to which power is delegated in both cases.
5.	Power to sanction an advance to Secretary before the expiry of 12 months after the final repayment of all previous advances together with the interest thereon.	Power to sanction an advance to the Secretary before the repayment of amount already advanced provided the advance sanctioned and the advance outstanding do not exceed the amount of subscriptions and interest thereon standing to the credit of the subscriber in the fund.	President.
6.	Power to sanction an advance to all servants of the Committee except Secretary before the expiry of 12 months after the final repayment of all previous advances together with the interest thereon.	Power to sanction an advance to all servants of the Committee except Secretary before the repayment of amount already advanced provided the advance sanctioned and the advance outstanding do not exceed the amount of subscriptions and interest thereon standing to the credit of the subscriber in the fund.	Vice-President.

The Committee may now decide whether they approve of the amendments to the Indian Central Coconut Committee Contributory Provident Fund Rules and schedule of powers suggested above.

The subject may first be considered by the Finance Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

ANNEXURE I.

Copy of letter No. F. 17-52/53-Com. I dated the 22/23rd September, 1954 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Agriculture), New Delhi, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Amendment to the Provident Fund Rules of the Committee.

With reference to your letter No. F. 40/45 dated 25-5-1954 on the above subject, I am directed to suggest that the existing Provident Fund Rules of your Committee may be suitably amended so as to provide that all employees of the Committee, whether temporary or permanent, may be entitled to subscribe to the Provident Fund and that only those who have put in three complete years' service under the Committee may be eligible to the Committee's contribution. I am to enquire whether you have any objection to the adoption of the proposed amendment to the existing Provident Fund Rules of your Committee.

ANNEXURE II.

Copy of letter No. F. 21-66/54-Com. I dated the 14th October, 1954 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Agriculture), New Delhi, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Indian Central Coconut Committee Provident Fund - amendment of Rule 20 (3).

I am directed to refer to rule 20 (3) of the Indian Central Coconut Committee Provident Fund Rules, which provides that all the expenses of the fund shall be met by the Committee from the income of the fund as the Committee may direct. Similar provision is found to exist in the Rules of some other Commodity Committees also. It is now proposed that the rule may be amended so as to delete the provision regarding debit of expenses for the management of the fund to the fund itself.

I am, therefore, to request you kindly to obtain the views of your Committee on the subject and submit your proposals to the Government of India at an early date.

ANNEXURE III

Copy of letter No. F. 1–45/54–Com. I dated the 2/3rd November, 1954 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Agriculture), New Delhi, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Delegation of powers under the Provident Fund Rules.

I am directed to say that under Rule 13 of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee Provident Fund Rules regarding advances from the fund, the following powers have been delegated to its President and Secretary:–

Sl. No.	Nature of power.	Authority to which power is delegated
1.	Power to sanction an advance not exceeding three months' pay to all employees of the Committee.	*Secretary.*
2.	Power to sanction an advance exceeding three months' pay to all employees of the Committee.	*President.*
3.	Power to sanction an advance to all employees of the Committee before the expiry of 12 months after the final repayment of all previous advances together with the interest thereon.	*President.*

The Indian Central Arecanut Committee has stated that some of the subscribers would at times require advances for emergent purposes even before repaying the prior advance in full. But according to the delegation of powers now in force, the President of the Committee cannot sanction an advance when a prior advance is not fully repaid. According to Rule 14(3) of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee Provident Fund Rules, if more than one advance has been made to a subscriber each advance shall be treated separately for the purpose of recovery. This seems to imply that more than one advance is admissible under the Rules, provided the total amount does not exceed the amount of subscriptions and interest thereon standing to the credit of the subscriber. The Indian Central Arecanut Committee has accordingly decided to substitute the following for item 3 of the delegation of powers to its President as mentioned above under Rule 13 of its Provident Fund Rules:–

> "Power to sanction an advance to all the employees of the Committee before the repayment of amount already advanced, provided the advance sanctioned and the advance outstand-

ing do not exceed the amount of subscriptions and interest thereon standing to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund").

Note:- The Committee desired that the maximum limit of advances should not ordinarily exceed 75% of the amount standing to the credit of the subscriber.

It appears that the powers of the President in regard to the grant of advances from the Provident Funds under the various Commodity Committees are not uniform. The Government of India consider it desirable that the rules in this regard should be uniform under all the Committees as far as possible. I am, therefore, to invite your views in the matter and to enquire whether your Committee would like to suggest any changes in the existing Provident Fund Rules of your Committee and to delegate powers to its President similar to those proposed by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee

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APPENDIX XVII

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 21 – "General Conditions Applicable to Grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee" - amendment to –

Item No. 11 of the "General Conditions Applicable to Grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee" reads as follows:–

> "Appointment to a post of which the maxium pay exceeds Rs. 500/– per mensem cannot be made without the previous sanction of the Central Government".

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture), Government of India, have, in their letter No. F. 1-43/54–Com. I dated the 30th/31st August, 1954 (copy attached), pointed out that no such provision exists in the conditions for giving grants, framed by the other Commodity Committees, and that if the State Governments who receive the grants make appointments in accordance with their established practice, that is, through the Public Service Commission etc., the concurrence of the Government of India would reduce itself to a formality. They are, therefore, of the view that it would be desirable to delete the condition No. 11 quoted above from the "General Conditions Applicable to Grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee" and have called for the Committee's views in the matter.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the Madras Government, in December 1952 had, at the time of selection of a candidate for the post of Superintendent of the proposed Regional Coconut Research Station in East Gadavari District requested that the condition referred to above might be waived as their Public Service Commission objected to the appointment of a candidate selected by them being subject to the consent of or consultation with an outside authority, and the Committee had at its 17th meeting (April 1953) complied with that request. (Vide Subject No. 43 of the Proceedings of that meeting).

In the circumstances the Committee may decide whether it is agreeable to the deletion of item No. 11 of the "General Conditions Applicable to Grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee".

The subject may be considered first by the Finance Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

Copy of letter No. F. 1-43/54-Com. I dated the 30th/31st August, 1954, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture) New Delhi, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- General Conditions Applicable to Grants made by the Commodity Committees.

I am directed to say that there is a provision in the general conditions applicable to grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee that appointment to a post of which the maxium pay exceeds Rs. 500/- per mensem cannot be made without the previous sanction of the Central Government. No such provision exists in the conditions of grants framed by other Commodity Committees. I am to enquire whether it would not be desirable to delete this provision from the conditions of grants of your Committee also. If the State Governments who receive the grants, make appointments to these posts in accordance with their own established practice (i. e. through the State Public Service Commission etc.) the concurrence of the Government of India is only a formality. Your considered views on the subject may kindly be furnished to us at an early date.

APPENDIX XVIII

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 22 – Improvements to the copra kiln constructed at Badagara – ratification of the President's sanction for expenditure involved and sanction for supplementary expenditure.

The Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Coconut Committee had, at its meeting held on the 15th July,1954,recommended,among other things, that as some difficulties had been experienced in the actual working of the copra kiln constructed, at the Committee's expense, in the premises of the Badagara branch of the Malabar District Co-operative Produce Sale Society, the Director, Ceylon Coconut Research Institute should be requested to depute an Officer of theirs, experienced in the construction and working of the above type of kiln to examine the kiln and offer advice with regard to its practical working, his T. A. etc. being met by the Committee.

The Committee at its last meeting (September, 1954) while approving of the above recommendation had decided that the Officer might be arranged to be deputed to attend to the work immediately. (*Vide* Subject No. 5 of the proceedings of the 20th meeting).

The Director, Ceylon Coconut Research Institute, deputed Mr. D. F. Withana, Superintendent of Bandirippuwa Estate, for the work and he arrived at Badagara on the 16th November, 1954 and inspected the kiln. His main comments are reproduced below:-

1) The floor level of the firepits is too near the water table for an effective fire to be maintained. The level of the floor should therefore be raised by two feet.

2) The kiln is at present divided into 3 compartments each of which is far too big and therefore should be divided into three cells by putting up partition walls.

3) With the raising of the level of the floor of the firepits, the level of the drying platform must also be correspondingly raised.

4) The present drying platform made of bamboo slats tied together with coir string may not be able to stand the heat and may be burnt away. The drying platform should, therefore, be made of well-seasoned areca reepers which should be tied together with galvanised iron wire.

5) Iron girders used in the construction of the kiln can be substituted by wooden beams.

A copy of Mr. Withana's detailed report is attached (*Vide* Annexure 1).

An expenditure of Rs. 5000/- would have to be incurred as per estimates, a copy of which is attached (Annexure II). The President of the Committee, who was requested to sanction the expenditure, accorded the sanction subject to ratification by the Committee at this meeting, and the Society has been requested to effect the improvements and start working the kiln at an early date.

The Committee may now ratify the sanction accorded by the President and sanction a supplementary grant of Rs. 5000/- under Head III (1) (Marketing Schemes – Installation of copra drying kiln, Badagara) in the Revised Budget of the Committee for 1954-55.

The subject may first be considered by the Finance Sub-Committee, which will report to the full Committee.

ANNEXURE I

Copy of letter No. D101/57/2557 dated 10th December, 1954 from Mr. Withana, Superintendent, Bandirippuwa Estate, Coconut Research Institute of Ceylon, Lunuwila to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, T. C. State.

Copra Kiln constructed at Badagara.

With reference to your letter No. F. 48(3)/54 dated 13th October 1954, I was instructed by the Director of the Coconut Research Institute of Ceylon, Lunuwila to inspect the above kiln and give necessary advice. I visited the kiln on 16th November, 1954.

I have first to state that the copra kiln constructed at Badagara was not built in accordance with the specifications and details, supplied by the Coconut Research Institute of Ceylon (*Vide* leaflet No. 15). This is confirmed in the report of the Analytical Chemist of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod. I have examined the plans submitted to me by the President and the Inspector of the Badagara Branch, Malabar District Co-operative Produce Sale Society and have made my suggestions for alterations to the existing kiln, which were sent to you on 19th November, 1954.

Site: The site on which the kiln has been constructed is most unsuitable since the ground is always waterlogged and damp, and unless the firepit can be made fully damp-proof, it will never be possible to operate the kiln properly, because so much heat will continuously be required to dry out the firepit and the fire will in consequence burn cold and smoky.

Since it is your desire to improve the existing kiln, rather than construct a new kiln in a better position, I recommend that an Engineer must be consulted with regard to damp-proofing of the firepit. This is important since good copra cannot be produced where the drying is delayed due to damp cold conditions.

The Kiln: The kiln as built is far too broad and is 8 feet wider than our specification. It is not possible to alter this now, and the firing arrangements will have to be modified to obtain better results. In order to make the firepit damp-proof, it will be necessary to fill in and raise up the bottom of the firepit to ground level and the platform will therefore also have to be raised accordingly. The kiln is of solid construction but the platform consisting of bamboo slats, tied with coir yarn is not satisfactory. This should be constructed of well-seasoned arecanut reapers tied with galvanised wire. The firepit should be divided into 9 chambers instead of the 3 chambers as now constructed, and it will then be possible to put 5,000 nuts per day over each chamber making a total load of 45,000 nuts. When these alterations are effected each fire chamber will be 20 ft. long and 4 ft. 7½ ins. wide. It will then be possible to do away with the steel girders.

Firing: The working details mentioned in our leaflet No. I5 will have to be modified as previously stated and a series of trials will therefore have to be made to determine the correct system of firing.

At present the lines of shells are far too long and the following system is suggested to see if quicker drying and improved copra is obtained. A single trial with a cold kiln will not be conclusive and three trials are recommended.

The shells to be used as fuel must be kept in a dry place and not left in the open and they should be mature and free from adhering husk. Soft shells from unripe nuts with adhering husk will make smoke and should not be used.

In a region where there are long periods of sunshine, it should be possible to produce "white" copra by a combination of daily sun–drying and night firing using coconut shell charcoal, which has been screened through a sieve.

Ventilation: The air supply into the fire pit must be adequate; otherwise, the fires will smoke; there must also be no disturbance of the fires due to draughts, caused by restricted air inlets or to a cross-wind during storms. As Badagara is subject to severe storms a low verandah wall 6 or 7feet, high to check the force of the wind is suggested. If the fires are still disturbed it will be necessary to baffle the ventilation holes as shown in the attached sketch, so that the force of the gale is checked and the incoming draught is spread. This has to be watched when the kiln is in operation. The kiln has ample ventilation but the jack roof needs to be extended as suggested in my previous report.

Cleanliness: Fallen soot, fragments of broken shell and husks can cause the fires to smoke. The copra platform and the rafters should be swept down daily when the copra is turned, and the firepit should also be swept clean between fires. The firepit ash can be collected, and stored behind the kiln and sold as a valuable fertiliser.

The back-garden of the office is being used as a barbeque. In order to obtain clean white copra a cemented barbeque (leaflet No. 20) is essential so that no mud or dirt can contaminate the wet meat of the freshly split nuts.

Correct loading: The best depth of the bed of split nuts on the copra platform is 12″. If this is much exceeded moisture will be condensed on the cold upper layers of the bed and the copra inside will be stewed, and "red" copra will result. Care must be taken never to overload the kiln. The President of the Society made me understand that each small holder's lot of nuts have to be cured separately. This is not practicable. I, therefore, suggest instead that nuts from each individual small holder should be weighed or counted and all bulked and dried together, otherwise it will not be possible to operate the kiln correctly.

Handling of copra:- I was informed that the kiln is operated mostly during the wet season, when manufacture is more difficult. The raw nuts need to be dried at once to avoid sliming or discolouration and if any nuts are cracked in the field or in transit through careless handling or by the heat of the sun, such nuts should be at once sun-dried or placed on the kiln. Care must be taken never to keep split nuts in a heap for a long time since decomposition will soon begin and the white kernel tends to discolour through contact with wet shell. If they are kept overnight, "red" copra will inevitably result owing to the formation of bacterial slimes, which later turn "red" on drying. Ripe nuts are of course necessary to produce good quality copra.

If sun-drying is impossible the split nuts must be placed on the copra platform immediatly after splitting. They should be arranged with the split face downwards for the first drying; after the copra is superficially dry no further arrangement is necessary. It is good practice also for any fragments of coconut fibre and water to be washed out of the nut before the split nuts go into the platform.

Operation Cost: In Ceylon the cost of production including husking, curing and grading is between Rs. 4/- to Rs. 5/- per 1,000 nuts. The wages paid in Badagara are much less than that in Ceylon. The kiln at Badagara can take in 5,000 nuts per day and will hold about 45,000 nuts. According to the size of the kiln there, I think 5 men will be required to tackle 5,000 nuts per day. It will be better if this work is placed on a contract basis.

Summary:

I. The firepit must be divided by walls into 9 compartments.
2. The jack roof must be extended.
3. The firepit must be rendered damp-proof.
4. A front verandah wall is required.
5. A concrete barbeque is necessary.
6. Firing trials need to be carried out.
7. Coconut shells used as fuel must be selected and kept dry.
8. All coconuts received must be bulked and dried together and not as small individual lots.
9. Any nuts received in a cracked condition must be dried at once.
10. There must be no delay between splitting and drying.
11. The kiln must never be overloaded and the copra platform and firepit must be swept clean daily.

I am of opinion that if all these recommendations are followed it is quite possible to obtain copra of No. 1 Dilpasand quality on this kiln.

I would like to convey my sincere thanks to Mr. E. J. Verghese the Analytical Chemist of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, the President and the Inspector of the Malabar District Co-operative Produce Sale Society of Badagara Branch who provided me with all necessary information.

ANNEXURE II

Estimate - Detailed Measurement Sheet.

Name of work:- Improvements to copra kiln, Badagara as per suggestions of Mr. D. F. Withana of the Ceylon Coconut Research Institute.

Details of work.		Number.	Measurement in feet L.	B.	D.	Area or contents.	Total quantity of each description of work.		
450	C.ft. Concrete broken granite metal in cement mortar I:2:4	@		Rs.	200/-	100 C.ft.	900	0	0
500	C.ft. Laterite stone in cement mortar (pro. 1:5)	@		Rs.	120/-	100 C.ft-	600	0	0
1350	C.ft. Sand filling	@		Rs.	25/-	-do-	338	0	0
80	C.ft. Best countrywood wrought and put up	@		Rs.	12/-	C.ft.	960	0	0
900	Sq.ft. Single Mangalore tiled roofing over country wood reepers.	@		Rs.	48/-	100 sq.ft.	432	0	0
108	R.ft. G. I. Sheet gutters	@		Rs.	2/-	R.ft.	216	0	0
24	R.ft. Asbestos gutter pipe	@		Rs.	2/8	R.ft.	60	0	0

1 No.	Country wood panel doors including hold fast, wind appliances, iron furniture and fixing in position complete. Size 3′ 6″ x 6′ 9″	@	Rs. 70/-	each	70	0	0
3 Nos.	Platform for curing	@	Rs. 275/-	,,	825	0	0
2400	Plastering with cement mortar (pro. 1:3) ½″ thick		Rs. 16/-	100 sq.ft.	384	0	0
	Sundries for unforeseen contingencies.				465	0	0
					5250	0	0

or roughly – Rs. 5,000/–

APPENDIX XIX

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 26 - Delegation of powers to the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod and the Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam for grant of advances of travelling allowance.

According to item No. 11 of the existing powers delegated to the President and the Secretary of the Committee, the power to grant advances of travelling allowance to the employees of the Committee is as shown below:-

Item No.	Powers.	President.	Secretary.
11.	To grant advances of travelling allowance.	To the Secretary and also amounts exceeding Rs. 200 in any individual case.	Upto a maximum of Rs. 200/- in any individual case.

Similar powers have not been delegated to the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod and the Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam to be exercised in respect of the officers and staff at their stations. Applications for grant of travelling allowance advances from those two stations have, therefore, necessarily to be submitted to the Secretary if they are for Rs. 200/– and below and to the President for amounts exceeding Rs. 200/-. The officers and staff at the Research Stations are often required to undertake tours at short notice when it is not found possible to get tour advances sanctioned in time as the applications for advance have, according to the present delegation of powers cited above, to be sanctioned by the President or Secretary as the case may be.

Applications for tour advances above Rs. 200/- are only rarely received. With a view to facilitate the grant of T. A. advances to the officers and staff of the two Central Coconut Research Stations it is suggested that the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod and the Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam may be empowered to grant such advances up to Rs. 200/- in any individual case in respect of the officers and staff under their immediate control. If the suggestion is approved, it is suggested that (1) the existing powers of the Secretary under item 11 of the schedule of delegated powers cited above may be amended to read as follows:-

"Upto a maximum of Rs. 200/- in any individual case to the staff of the Committee's office and to the Director and the Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulamrespectively". It is also suggested that a new item as shown below may be added as item No. 14 under the schedule of powers delegated to the Director and Joint Director:–

Sl. No.	Power delegated	Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod.	Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Station Kayangulam.	Limitations & restrictions if any.
14.	To grant advances of travelling allowance	Upto Rs. 200/- in any individual case in respect of the officers & staff of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, excepting himself.	Upto Rs 200/- in any individual case in respect of the officers & staff of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam excepting himself.	President's sanction required in all cases exceeding Rs. 200/-.

The Committee may now decide (1) whether they approve of the suggestion that the Director and the Joint Director, Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam may be empowered to grant T. A. advances to the officers and staff under them and if so (2) whether they approve of the amendment to item 11 of the existing schedule of powers to the Secretary and to the addition of a new item as item No. 14 to the schedule of powers delegated to the Director and Joint Director as indicated in the foregoing paragraph.

The subject may first be considered by the Finance Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

APPENDIX XX

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 28 – Classification of and grant of leave and holidays with wages to the labourers at the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam.

Following a memorial submitted by the Government Thottam Thozhilali Union (Registered No. 1535) a union allegedly of labourers working in the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, South Kanara District, in February 1953, to the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture; Government of India, which among other things wanted the Committee to accord recognition to the Union and to grant the labourers working at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, leave and holidays with wages etc., the remarks on the memorial of the Director of the Station were called for. The Director stated that recognition of the Labourers' Union was a question of policy to be considered and decided by the Committee in consultation with the Government of India, that though on an average 50 to 60 labourers were being engaged per day the number would considerably be reduced when the works connected with the lay-out and petty construction & repairs at the station were completed, that there was no justification for any immediate enhancement of their wages as the wages being paid to them compared favourably with the rates prevailing in the locality and elsewhere in the district.

The Government of India to whom the observations of the Director were forwarded, wanted the comments of the undersigned on the following specific points:-

a) Question of recognition of the Labourers' Union by the Indian Central Coconut Committee.

b) Question of granting leave and holidays with wages to the labourers employed at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod.

Since then it has been ascertained from the other Commodity Committees that they have not accorded recognition to any Labourers'Union and that the labourers in their Research Stations are paid daily wages, without leave and holidays with wages. In the Indian Lac Cess Committee, however, labourers are allowed holidays with wages on Republic and Independence Days and in the Indian Central Jute Committee the expert labourers are treated on a par with Class IV servants.

Based on the above information, the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, forwarded proposals (Annexure I) in February 1954 for classifying the labourers employed at both the Central Research Stations of the Committee and for granting them leave and holidays with wages. The proposals include the following:-

i) **Classification:** The labourers at the two Stations may be classified as "Regular" and "Casual". The "Regular" labourers may be paid monthly wages and dearness allowance so that their total emoluments do not exceed the prevailing market rates of wages for agricultural labourers in the locality and at the Agricultural Research Stations in the neighbourhood. The "Casuals" may be paid daily wages only at rates prevailing in the locality for Agricultural labourers from time to time.

ii) **Strength of regular labourers:-** The strength of the six categories of regular labourers enumerated in Annexure I will be determined with reference to the nature and volume of work to be executed throughout the year, the fixation of their actual number and their rates of wages and dearness allowance being made by the heads of the Stations with the approval of the President of the Committee. The items of additional work that have to be undertaken during any part of the year will be got done by the casual labourers.

iii) **Appointments, punishments etc:-** Appointments, punishments etc., of all labourers will be made by the heads of the Stations on the recommendation of the Agronomist in the case of Kasaragod Station and the Farm Assistant in the case of Kayangulam Station.

iv) **Holidays with wages:-** Sundays, Republic Day and Independence Day will be declared as paid holidays for the "Regular" labourers while the latter two days only will be paid holidays for the "Casuals" who are on the rolls on the working day previous to each of the two holidays. A worker who is required to work on any of the above holidays will be allowed a paid holiday on any one of the three succeeding days.

v) **T. A. and leave:-** The "Regulars" will be paid T. A. as admissible to Class IV servants and for every year of service will be eligible for 15 days' leave with wages subject to the condition that leave accumulated for over 30 days will stand lapsed.

vi) **Special Disability leave:-** In addition to earned leave the "Regular" labourers may be granted special disability leave not exceeding 30 days in a year subject to the conditions laid down for it.

vii) **Gratuity:-** The "Regulars" may be granted "retiring or invalid gratuity" according to the rules for such labourers existing in the concerned State in which the Research Station is situated, or according to the corresponding rules of the Central Government. The family of a regular labourer who dies while in service or before drawing the above gratuity may be granted "Compassionate gratuity" according to the Madras or Travancore–Cochin Government rules as the case may be or according to the corresponding rules of the Central Government.

The Committee considered the above proposals at its 19th meeting (April 1954) and decided that in view of the fact that none of the other Commodity Committees had recognised any Union of the labourers working in their Research Stations, this Committee could not accord recognition to the Thottam Thozhilali Union, Kasaragod. As regards the proposals of the Director with regard to the classification of labourers employed at the two Central Coconut Research Stations, the grant to them of holidays with wages etc., the Committee decided that they be referred to the Madras Government and other Commodity Committees for their opinion.

The decision of the Committee was duly communicated to the Government of India, and the Secretary of the Thottam Thozhilali Union and the views of the other Commodity Committees and the Madras Government on the Director's proposals were invited. The replies received from the other Commodity Committees are summarised below:-

Names of the Commodity Committee.	**Nature of reply received.**
1. Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, New Delhi.	No labourers employed under it at present and therefore has no comments to offer.
2. Indian Lac Cess Committee, Ranchi.	Labourers not employed on monthly basis but as casual labourers on daily wages and therefore not entitled to any leave. Allowed holidays with wages only on 'Republic' and 'Independence' Days.
3. Indian Central Tobacco Committee, Madras.	Has two kinds of labourers – permanent and casual. The former, which is very limited is fixed with reference to the area and cattle available and also the nature and quantum of work. The casual labourers are on daily wage basis according to their age and demand of the season. The appointments, punishments, leave and T. A. of the former are governed by rules applicable to Class IV servant and they are also entitled to gazetted holidays and

	the benefits of the Committee's Contributory Provident Fund. The casual labourers are not entitled to any such benefits.
4. Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta.	There are two classes of labourers - the permanent expert labourers and the casual labourers. The former enjoy all the benefits of Class IV employees whereas the latter are engaged only on daily wages at prevailing local rates.

Annexure II is the Madras Government's reply to the proposals of the Director. They have no comments to offer on the classification and strength of labourers, appointments, punishments etc., grant of T. A., special disability leave and gratuity suggested by the Director. Regarding holidays with wages they suggest that no paid holidays need be given to casual labourers and that leave with wages if granted to the regular labourers in the Research Stations of the Committee, would cause discontentment among the permanent mazdoors of the Madras State working under similar conditions.

From the above it will be seen that if the Director's proposals are implemented the benefits that the regular or permanent labourers at the Committee's Research Stations would be getting somewhat less than what their counterparts in the Tobacco and Jute Committees are now enjoying especially in regard to wages and leave. At the same time, the Madras Government are apprehensive that, if the Director's proposals are given effect to, it would have unfavourable repercussions on the mazdoors in their own Agricultural Research Stations.

The Committee may now decide (1) whether they would accept the proposals of the Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, in regard to classification of labourers, fixation of their strength and grant of holidays and leave with wages etc., and if so, whether in the matter of granting "retiring or invalid" gratuity and "compassionate" gratuity they would like to follow the Central Government rules or the corresponding rules of the concerned State Governments; (2) whether in view of what the Madras Government have stated they would like to have the proposals of the Director modified in any manner and (3) whether the proposals as accepted by the Committee may be forwarded to the Government of India for approval.

The subject may first be considered by the Finance Sub-Committee, which will report to the full Committee.

ANNEXURE I

Proposals for classfication of labourers at the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam, grant of holiday and leave with wages, etc.

I. Classification of lobourers

The labourers employed at the two Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam may be classified into (a) regular labourers (i. e. those regularly employed) and (b) casual labourers. The regular labourers will be employed on monthly wages and paid monthly for the number of days worked (including paid holidays) while the casual labourers will be employed on daily wages paid daily or at the end of the week for the number of days worked including paid holidays, if any, to which thay are entitled. The two categories of labourers will be enrolled on separate muster rolls and paid from the allotment under"Farm Working Expenses".

The regular labourers will be paid wages and dearness allowance so that their total emoluments shall not exceed prevailing market rates of wages of agricultural labourers. In fixing the rates of wages and dearness allowance, the rates in force in the locality and at the Agricultural Research Stations in the neighbourhood of the Research Stations, if any, will be taken into consideration. The casual labourers will be paid wages only at rates prevailing in the locality for agricultural labourers from time to time. The casual labourers are not eligible for any dearness allowance.

II. Strength of regular loboures

The strength of regular labourers for each of the Research Stations will be determined with reference to the nature and volume of work that has to be executed right throughout the year in the normal working of the Station without the necessity for their being diverted for any other work. The items of work that have to be done only during a season or part of the year shall ordinarily be got done by casual labourers who will be specifically recruited for the purpose by the heads of the Research Stations.

The following categories of regular labourers may be employed at the Central Coconut Research Stations:-

(i) Head mazdoor

(ii) Ploughmen and cartmen

(iii) Cattle attendants

(iv) Tree climbers

(v) Field observers (labourers required to help research staff in carrying out field observations)

(vi) Field labourers for helping in lay out of experimental plots, maintaining field bunds, manure basins, etc.

Proposals for fixing the actual number of regular labourers that will be required under each category and their rates of wages and dearness allowance will be made by the heads of the Research Stations for the approval of the President of the Indian Central Coconut Committee, before they are actually appointed. Any change in the strength or scales of wages and dearness allowance will also require the sanction of the President.

III. Appointments, Punishments etc.

Appointments, punishments etc., of the labourers, both 'Regular' and 'Casual' will be made by the heads of the Research Stations on the recommendation of the Agronomist in the case of Kasaragod and the Farm Assistant in the case of Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam.

Service rolls of the 'Regular' labourers will be maintained by the Farm Assistant and submitted to the head of the Research Station.

IV. Holiday with wages

(i) All Sundays, the Republic Day and Independence Day shall be paid holidays for the "Regular" labourers.

(ii) The Republic Day and the Independence Day shall be paid holidays for the "Casual" labourers who were on rolls on the preceding working day.

(iii) If any labourer who is entitled to a paid holiday according to (i) or (ii) above, is required to work on that holiday, he shall be allowed a paid holiday on any one of the three succeeding working days.

V. Travelling Allowance

If any regular labourer is deputed for duty outside the Research Station, he will be eligible to draw T. A. as admissible to Class IV servants of the Committee.

VI. Leave

For every year of service (including leave) a regular labourer shall be eligible to get 15 days' leave with wages. The leave so earned may be accumulated upto 30 days. Thereafter he will cease to earn leave. The leave may be granted by the head of the Research

Station on the recommendation of the Agronomist or Farm Assistant as the case may be. The leave accounts will be maintained by the Farm Assistant.

VII. **Special Disability Leave**

Leave with wages may be granted to regular labourers when they are temporarily disabled by injuries caused by accidents arising out of and in course of their employment subject to the following conditions, on the recommendation of the head of the Research Station:-

(i) That the injury or accident was not due to carelessness or negligence on the part of the labourer.

(ii) Leave cannot be claimed as a matter of right.

(iii) The maximum leave granted shall not exceed 30 days in a year.

(iv) The power to grant leave rests with the President, Indian Central Coconut Committee who will grant the leave on the merits of each case on the recommendations of the heads of the Research Stations.

(v) The President, Indian Central Coconut Committee has powers to grant leave either on full or lesser wages. Each case will be dealt with on its own merits.

VIII. **Gratuity**

(i) The regular labourers may be granted "retiring or invalid gratuity" according to the Madras Retiring & Invalid Gratuities (Non-pensionable Establishment) Rules, 1941 in the case of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod and according to the corresponding rules of the Travancore-Cochin Government in the case of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam or according to the corresponding rules of the Central Government in the case of both the Research Stations.

(ii) The family of a regular labourer who dies while in actual service or before drawing a "retiring or invalid gratuity" under clause (i) above, may be granted a 'compassionate gratuity' according to the provisions of the Madras Compassionate gratuities (Nonpensionable Establishment) Rules, 1941 in the case of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod and according to the provisions of the corresponding rules of the Travancore-Cochin Government in the case of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam or according to the corresponding rules of the Central Government in the case of both the Research Stations. The family of a person who has received a retiring or invalid gratuity shall not be eligible for any compassionate gratuity.

(iii) The gratuities will be granted by the President of the Committee on the recommendations of the heads of the Research Stations.

ANNEXURE II

Copy of letter No. 68821-B. II/54-8 dated 22-12-1954, from the Deputy Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, Fort St. George, Madras, to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

Subject:- Agriculture - Indian Central Coconut Committee- Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod– Classification of labourers, grant of leave with wages etc. – remarks.

Ref:- Your letter No. F. 55(1)/53 dated 20-5-1954.

With reference to your proposals for the classification of the labourers at the Central Research Stations, Kasaragod, and Kayangulam and for grant of leave and holidays with wages etc., communicated with your letter cited, I am directed to state that the Madras Government have no comments to offer in respect of the proposals contained in items I, II, III, V, VII and VIII.

2. As regards "Item IV - Holidays with wages", this Government have no comments to offer except that

they would suggest that no paid holidays need be given to casual labourers.

3. As regards "Item VI - Leave", this Government consider that if both the benefits proposed are granted, there may be discontentment among the permanent mazdoors of this State working under similar conditions in the same locality.

APPENDIX XXI

Secretary's Note

Subject No. 54 – General conditions applicable to grants made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee - conditions applicable to miscellaneous schemes - framing of – sharing of receipts from research schemes.

In the "General Conditions Applicable to Grants Made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee" only three types of schemes have been mentioned. They are schemes relating to 'Research', 'Co-operative Marketing' and 'Seed Distribution'. The following schemes sanctioned subsequently by the Committee do not, strictly speaking, come within the three categories of schemes mentioned above:-

1. Schemes for the development of coconut cultivation in the Andamans, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Laccadives etc.
2. Schemes for the establishment of parasite breeding stations for the biological control of *Nephantis serinopa* in Madras, Andhra and Travancore-Cochin States.
3. Scheme relating to coconut crop competition in Travancore-Cochin State.

4. Schemes for the correct estimation of area and yield statistics of coconut in Mysore, Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Bombay States.

5. Scheme for the appointment of a Coconut Propaganda Officer in Travancore-Cochin State.

Other such schemes may also be coming up in future for the Committee's consideration. It is, therefore, suggested that schemes other than 'Research', 'Co-operative Marketing' and 'Seed Distribution' may be included under a common head designated "Miscellaneous Schemes" and the following conditions framed for giving grants to such schemes:-

29A. **Miscellaneous schemes:**

i) Miscellaneous schemes will be sanctioned in the first instance for periods not exceeding 5 years, the Committee bearing ordinarily 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure during the period, but they may be extended for a period of 5 years on condition that the Committee's share of recurring expenditure does not exceed 33 1/3 per cent of the total recurring expenditure for the period of extension.

ii) The receipts, if any, other than those realised from the sale of coconut seedlings will be shared by the Committee and the State Government concerned on a 50:50 basis.

iii) After a miscellaneous scheme has been in operation for a period of 10 years, it may be extended by another period not exceeding 5 years provided that the Committee's share of recurring expenditure does not exceed 15 per cent of the total recurring expenditure during the period of that extension.

The existing conditions governing the extension of grant-in-aid to research schemes do not contain any provision for the sharing of receipts, if any. The Committee, however, in sanctioning certain schemes for the setting up of Regional Coconut Research Stations has stipulated that the receipts should be shared by the Committee and the State Government concerned in the proportion of 40:60. It would be desirable to regularise this practice and include the following condition as item 22A in the "General Conditions Applicable to Grants Made by the Indian Central Coconut Committee":-

Receipts realised from research schemes shall be shared by the Committee and the State Government or Institution concerned in the proportion of 40:60.

The subject may first be considered by the Finance Sub-Committee which will report to the full Committee.

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